

JUN 2 7 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1958

## Northwest Today

**Man Unidentified (Bend)**  
Although police have not identified the man, they charge in the shooting death of another man Monday night, the dead man has not been identified. The shooting occurred in a car loaded with young people while it was traveling on Highway 37 south of here. The man killed had originally been identified as John J. Hines, 17, Bend, until Tuesday when he walked into police headquarters to announce he was much alive. State police said papers on the dead man had caused the mistaken identity.

**Mans Death Probed - (Vernonia)** City police here and Columbia County district attorney's office are exploring the possibility of homicide in the death of Maynard Snyder, 40, Vernonia, whose body was found outside the Vernonia Hotel. Police said he apparently died from stab wounds but declined to give further information pending autopsy of an autopsy performed Tuesday by Dr. William Brady, state medical examiner. The owner of the hotel, Scott Pae Tassin, 41, was also taken to a St. Helens hospital by a local ambulance. It was not determined if he had been hurt but police said they believe he and Snyder had been married for several weeks.

**Girls Kidnap Man - (Astoria)** Two Tongue Point Job Corps girls were in custody in Columbia County authorities Tuesday for allegedly kidnapping and robbing Edwin M. Michelson, 51, Astoria, after he picked them up in his car on Highway 30 near here. Helen L. Masco, 19, was jailed in lieu of \$10,000 bail and her companion was placed in juvenile detention. Michelson escaped after the girls held him at knife-point and then called police.

**Woman, Baby Rescued - (Coos Bay)** Two Corps of Engineers construction units dived into the Coos River and rescued Mrs. Miss A. King, 21, Bridge, and her son, Steven, 13 months, after the woman's truck hit a chuckle and veered off a 20-foot embankment into the river. John Bennis and Harry Holmes heard the splash and went to the rescue. The baby was revived after artificial resuscitation and took no harm and was released after hospital examination.

**Tax Exemption Regained - (Salem)** Because the Royal Order of Moose and the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias have each eliminated racially restrictive membership in the State Bar, Department said Tuesday they may be eligible for property tax exemptions in the next tax year if proper statements are filed with county assessors by June 30 (Saturday).

Many of the nation's lodges lost their tax exemptions last year after a U.S. Supreme Court decision which found that such exemptions were unconstitutional for groups practicing racial discrimination.

**Logger Killed - (Oakridge)** Norman Haas, 37, Springfield, a logger employed by Timber Cutters, Inc., was found dead under a log which apparently had fallen on him in the Logger Butte area near here.

**Overdose Kills Woman - (Salem)** Larry Rhinehart, 22, Salem, remained in critical condition Tuesday following an apparent accidental overdose of methadone three days before. Police said his wife, Lori Jean, 19, was found dead from a similar overdose. Marion County District Attorney Gary Gorman said both had been assigned to the methadone program since last Wednesday.

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(Cir. 9,746)

JUN 2 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1958

## Packwood Speaks Up for Tongue Point in Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A speech questioning how enrollment cuts were made at 11 women Job Corps Centers nationwide was entered into the Senate record Wednesday by U.S. Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore.

Packwood said the statistics made available to him failed to indicate why the enrollment at Tongue Point Job Corps Center in Astoria would have been cut back 55 per cent while the cuts at other centers were much less.

It was uncertain what effect his remarks would have. However, the senator also expressed displeasure with a report that the Tongue Point Center's director had

Pasco, Washington  
Tri-City Herald  
(Cir. 26,670)

JUN 1 2 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1958

## Job Corps signups to be cut

ASTORIA, Ore. (AP) — The Tongue Point Job Corps Center will be retained for fiscal 1974 but enrollments will be cut in half, the office of Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., said Monday.

The enrollment dropback to 330, announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, will result in a 50 per cent staff reduction. Tongue Point director Ray McDonald expressed disappointment in the cutback, saying he had guessed enrollment would be cut to about 500.

McDonald said Tongue Point enrollment now is down to 600, and should reach the 330 level in 90 days after graduation. Admissions stopped a month ago, he said.

Sen. Hatfield's office said the Portland Residential Manpower Center in Portland will be retained at its present level.

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Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1958



DR. WENDELL L. VAN LOAN  
Lung Assn. Head

## Former Tongue Point Director Van Loan Named Lung Assn. Head

Dr. Wendell L. Van Loan, a former director of the Tongue Point Job Corps Center, has been installed as director of the newly-named American Lung Assn. formerly the National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Assn.

Van Loan is director of development for Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland, in charge of planning and fund raising for the 160-bed community hospital now under construction and expected to be completed July 1975.

Van Loan served as the first president of Southwestern Oregon Community College in Coos Bay from 1961 to 1965 and was professor of education at the University of Oregon for several years.

## High School - Tongue Point Students Exchange Views

During the last quarter of school year, students at the high school have been participating in an exchange of views with Tongue Point Job Corps Center. Three to five girls visited the high school from Tongue Point once a week for five weeks. The high school students visited the Center for an afternoon including lunch, a personal tour of the facilities, and a movie "Black and White Upstairs".

These visits were made for the purpose of examining the effects and methods of prejudice between people of different races. This racial discrimination blended with a study of the literature of two of the major minority groups in the United States today, the Afro-American and the American Indian. The class also viewed programs from channels 10 and 12 starting to the interests of the Afro-American, Puerto Rican, and Chicano communities.

Students at the high school and Tongue Point found a greater degree of understanding between them of their problems in making a life for themselves in America today. Both groups found many misconceptions and exaggerations of each other to be unfounded. Some students formed good friendships with the people they had visited.

As almost no literature was written by minority leaders previously extolled in the English curriculum, the meeting the students had was completely new to them and many students found for the first time that all people minority groups are not like what they had seen on popular TV news commercials, or series.

They found that each group's culture was unique and beautiful in its own way and that each was worthy of the attention and respect of well-informed citizens. This class' reading, TV viewing, and above all, its visit with the fine girls from Tongue Point, proved to open a new area of knowledge the students had not previously explored.

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(Cir. 9,746)

JUN 2 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1958



## Pencils, Anyone?

Corvallis, Oregon  
Gazette Times  
(Cir. 12,009)

JUN 12 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1958

## Tongue Point To Stay Open

ASTORIA, Ore. (AP) — The Tongue Point Job Corps Center will be retained for fiscal 1974 but enrollments will be cut in half, the office of Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., said Monday.

The enrollment dropback to 330, announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, will result in a 50 per cent staff reduction. Tongue Point director Ray McDonald expressed disappointment in the cutback, saying he had guessed enrollment would be cut to about 500.

Photo by Gert Johnson

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(Cir. 9,746)

JUN 1 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1958

## Orientation Set At Tongue Point

The orientation program at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center at Astoria will be explained Tuesday night to 10th community relations council by orientation director Cliff Campbell.

The monthly meeting of the council is set for 7:30 p.m. in room 13 of the orientation dormitory, located behind the administration building.

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(Cir. 9,746)

JUN 4 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1958

## AHS Seniors: Your Grad Party's at TP Rec Center

The graduating seniors of Astoria High School will have the recreation center at Tongue Point reserved for them after graduation Wednesday night at the high school.

In a goodwill gesture, the Job Corps Center offered the spacious, well-equipped facilities, where the graduates would have a place to gather after the graduation ceremony, and where there would be "something for them to occupy their time."

There will be bowling, with bowling shoes and balls furnished, roller skating, with skates furnished, eight billiard tables, table tennis and dancing. Those who wish to use the shoes for bowling or skating are asked to wear socks, an AHS parents committee stated.

This committee, which "popped up" when the invitation came from the Job Corps Center, is asking for several parents to assist with the checking out and in of bowling and skate shoes, and to help serve the ham and hotcake breakfast to be served the graduates at 5 a.m.

Members of the graduating class who expect to take advantage of the post graduation festivities at the recreation center are asked to sign up at the high school so the committee will know how many to expect. All graduates must be at the recreation center between 11 p.m. and midnight or they won't be admitted to the party.

Parents who wish to help at the party are asked to phone 35-6264 or 35-4566.



# Tongue Point Gets 1-Year Lease on Life

## Enrollment, Staff To Face Cutbacks

The Tongue Point Job Corps Center at Astoria will be retained for fiscal year 1974, but enrollments will be cut in half, Hatfield's office reported today.

Present capacity is 730 but will be dropped to 330 persons. The cutback in enrollment, announced by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, will result in a 50 per cent reduction in the present number of staff members at Tongue Point. Director Ray McDonald estimated this morning.

McDonald said he feels "disappointed in the size of the cut, but at least we're serving some corpsmen." He said he had anticipated that enrollment only would be cut to about 500.

A spokesman for Hatfield called the reduction "a sizeable," but emphasized "the positive side—that it will be retained for another year."

No closures were announced even though the Dept. of Labor announced previously some centers would be terminated. Instead, enrollments were decreased in all. McDonald said most of the men's centers were cut by 50 per cent.

Russ Warr of the Astoria Area Chamber of Commerce responded to the announcement and the prospect of staff reductions today by saying, "It certainly isn't good news. I suppose it'll hurt a little bit."

But the chairman of the retail merchants committee added, "Astoria made it in a business way before Tongue Point was here."

He pointed to "some bright things to look at," saying, "Hopefully the aluminum plant in Warrenton is going to take up a bit of the slack."

The Dept. of Labor cutbacks were announced as a result of Nixon Administration requests to decrease spending from current levels. The Job Corps budget this year is about \$18.4 million, with a decrease of about \$3.4 million projected for fiscal year 1974.

The Department planned its budget to line up with Administration requests even though Congress hasn't acted yet on appropriations. Hatfield's spokesman said the Department apparently expects impoundment of funds if Congress approves more money than the Administration suggested.

McDonald said Tongue Point enrollment is down to about 600 corpsmen now and in 90 days—following the next graduation—should be down to the allotted 330.

"Input was stopped about a month ago," he said, "and staff members who have left weren't replaced." Girls now in training won't have their Job Corps stay interrupted by the new order, McDonald said.

"I'm convinced there's still a tremendous need for the program nationally," he said, "but this meets less of the need—for women particularly."

McDonald said all centers will serve enrollees from their own regions next year, cutting down significantly on the number of persons coming from long distances away.

Hatfield's office also reported that the Portland Residential Manpower Center was retained at its present 275-person level.

—Veronica Berg

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(City of Astoria)  
JUN 1 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## High School VD Information Group Proposed by Clatsop Health

Clatsop school board members and superintendents will be approached on the idea of having some high school students undergo intensive education about venereal disease so they may answer questions of fellow students.

Dr. Noel Rawls, Clatsop health officer, brought up the idea Thursday to members of the Clatsop-Tillamook district council of the Governor's Commission on Youth. He said with success in Lawton, Okla., Rawls said his office would give intensive instruction on

venereal disease to two seniors and two juniors in each of the five high schools in the county, and to one or two teachers in each school district.

Rawls said the idea of preparing a few selected students to answer questions on and talk about venereal disease recognizes the fact that young persons can relate better to their peers, frequently don't take in what an adult may say and may feel uncomfortable about talking to adults on sensitive subjects.

Rawls and members of the district council talked about the

possibility of one or two assemblies on venereal disease annually in each school, with one selected student and one teacher handling the program.

Continued, page 3

Pendleton, Oregon  
Daily Tribune  
(City of Pendleton)  
JUN 1 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Enrollment cut

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Tongue Point director Ray McDonald expressed disappointment in the cutback, saying he had guessed enrollment would be cut to 500.

McDonald said Tongue Point enrollment now is down to 600, and should reach the

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SUE LINNEN

Sue Linnen was named Miss Tongue Point and Charles Ponder was named Mr. Timber Lake before a super-enthusiastic full house at the Tongue Point theater Friday night. First runner-up were Eliza Green and Sam Riggins, and second runners-up were Jenny Turner and Michael Tyler. Louise Hills was selected for the Miss Congeniality title by Miss Tongue Point contestants. Weekend events marked the first time a joint Miss Tongue Point-Mr. Timber Lake pageant has been held. The Timber Lake Job Corps Center is near Portland.

Medford, Oregon  
Mail Tribune  
(City of Medford)  
JUN 1 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Cutback Ordered At Tongue Point

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Labor Secretary Peter J. Brennan has announced that six Job Corps centers will be closed fiscal 1974 as part of President Nixon's effort to trim the War on Poverty programs started under President Johnson.

Brennan said programs would be cut back at nine other centers and opening funds slashed at 17 centers in order to reduce Job Corps spending by 20 per cent — from \$18.4 million to \$14.8 million — in the year beginning next month.

The six facilities to be closed, all of them residential support centers, are at Hartford, Conn.; Davenport, Iowa; Norfolk, Va.; Wilmington, Del.; St. John's, N.J.; and San Francisco, Calif.

Brennan said they had a combined total enrollment of 177 and "will be closed on the basis of their high operating and training costs."

Major program cutbacks were ordered at four men's centers at Albany, Ind.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Clearfield, Utah, and Gary, Ind., and four women's centers at Tongue Point, Ore.; Guthrie, Okla.; McKinney, Tex., and Jersey City, N.J., and one women's extension center program operating in 18 cities.

Salem, Oregon  
Oregon Statesman  
(City of Salem)  
JUN 1 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Cuts Announced At Tongue Point

ASTORIA (AP) — The Tongue Point Job Corps Center at Astoria will be retained for fiscal year 1974, but enrollments will be cut in half, Sen. Mark Hatfield's office reported today.

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The cutback in enrollment, announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, will result in a 50 per cent staff reduction in the present number of staff members at Tongue Point, director Ray McDonald estimated Monday.

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(City of Astoria)  
JUN 1 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Tongue Point Closure Gradual

Cutting back the Job Corps operation at Tongue Point by half will probably give the Clatsop area a year to get ready for the closure of that facility. The financial jolt will be cushioned, which wouldn't have been the case if the Nixon Administration had ordered a shut-down for June 30.

The Job Corps Center has been important to the area economy.

The cost of training each of the 740 corpsmen is around \$5,400 a year. Most of that is spent here, in salaries to 280 staff members, in food and equipment and transportation, in center operation costs and other outlays. Each corpsman receives a \$15 spending allowance every two weeks, plus an annual clothing allowance of \$166. Most of that allowance money is spent here, too.

Prolonging the Center's life for a year gives area residents and officials time to figure out what might succeed the Job Corps on that land, which is too valuable to sit idle.

President Nixon said in running for President in 1968 that he favored elimination of the Job Corps. One can safely assume that the President is supporting back operations such as Tongue Point, instead of closing them, because of urging from Rep. Wendell Wyatt and perhaps other political considerations. Left to his own ways, the President would have done away with Tongue Point and the other centers long ago.

While something may cause the President to keep Tongue Point Job Corps open past June 30, 1974, it's a risky prospect. Clatsop residents would be wise to assume that the last year is a trial year, and start looking for another occupant.

As for the justification of cutting back programs such as Job Corps, it's a foolish economy.

One can argue accurately that a former naval base in isolated northwestern Oregon is an impractical place to train young women from the South, the Midwest and Los Angeles. The costs of plant operation at Tongue Point are quite high, because it was built as a naval air station, not as a vocational training center for civilians.

However, some persons in the manpower training field say it helps to take a person from rural Georgia or downtown Chicago and give her training in a place completely different from her normal surroundings and her normal influences.

But that's philosophy. Just look at the facts of the matter.

Most of those who come to the Job Corps are black, all are from low-income (often welfare) families, and many have had crime, prison, illegitimacy, divorce and emotional problems in their families. Those circumstances mean waste and frustration for those involved, and mean expense—nonproductive expense—to society.

Bob Frazier, editorial page editor of the Eugene Register-Guard and an alumnus of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the Depression, visited Tongue Point recently and wrote: "If these girls... can earn self-esteem, can learn good work habits, can get rid of the old bitterness, can offer a marketable skill to an employer, then I think the \$5,400 a year is money well spent."

"Consider the alternatives: welfare, crime, desperation."

But policymakers in Washington, D.C., see Job Corps some other way, perhaps as just a program of wasteful boonies.

Sanita Ano, Calif.  
Register (Evening Edition)  
(City of Sanita)  
JUN 1 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Six Job Corps Centers To Be Closed In 1974

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Brennan said programs would be cut back at nine other centers and opening funds slashed 19 per cent at the remaining 17 centers in order to reduce Job Corps spending by 20 per cent—from \$18.4 million to \$14.8 million—in the year beginning next month.

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Edwards, who said his "specialty is haircutting, coloring and body-waxing," also is a lecturer. He is conducting makeup, grooming and hair styling sessions at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center and has given lectures in Hawaii.

Edwards previously was a full-time staff member of Western Business University in Portland.

Baker, Oregon  
Democrat/World  
(City of Baker)  
JUN 1 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Tongue Point to be sliced

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Salem, Oregon  
Capital Journal  
(City of Salem)  
JUN 1 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Tongue Point cuts planned

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Salem, Oregon  
Capital Journal  
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Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

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# TP Asked to Halve Enrollment in Two Weeks

## Job Corps Center Receives Verbal Order: Director Says He'll Resist Sudden Cutback

The Tongue Point Job Corps Center has received a verbal order to transfer 200 students by July 1, but Center director Ray McDonald said today he will resist the order if it is made official in writing.

The 200 corpswomen must be dropped sooner or later to bring the Center down to its new lower enrollment ceiling imposed by the U.S. Dept. of Labor last week as a result of proposed Federal manpower program budget cutbacks.

However, McDonald said he understood the Center would be given 90 days to drop to the new enrollment ceiling by graduation and normal attrition of corpswomen.

Dropping 200 students in two weeks is too fast and will make it difficult to transfer the corpswomen to centers with similar programs and with openings in those programs, McDonald claimed.

"Job Corps spells out that youth is the most precious product of this country," he said. "And yet, after waiting through four agonizing months for a Dept. of Labor decision on budget cuts, we are now told to cut our new capacity within two weeks."

"There isn't any relevancy or concern for corpswomen in that," McDonald added. "We're losing track of what this program is all about and beginning to treat corpswomen like chattel, to be moved about at will."

McDonald also said that, "We'd have no objections to transferring corpswomen to other centers by July 1 as long as there are some programs available and they can go without losing what they learned here."

However, if the order to transfer the 200 students is confirmed and no steps are taken to ensure the transition for students will be smooth, McDonald said he would go to Washington, D.C. and appeal the decision to Dept. of Labor officials.

The enrollment cutback could have been larger if the Tongue Point Center was operating with a full complement of students. Its present capacity is 730 students, but the number of corpswomen at the Center now totals only 516.

The new enrollment ceiling is 330, a total of 400 fewer students than the current enrollment maximum.

McDonald questioned why the Tongue Point Center's enrollment, as well as a center's in Jersey City, N.J., was cut so drastically while other centers' cuts were less severe.

The same question will be asked this week in a speech on the U.S. Senate floor by Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who said Monday that he doubted the objectivity of the cuts, supposedly made on the basis of performance standards.

An aide to Packwood said, "Our statistics, which are admittedly sketchy so far, indicate that the Tongue Point Center's performance has consistently improved in the last six months and approximates national averages."



Geri Johnson Photo

### Hang On Tight!

By the end of the day, it was hard to tell who was more tickered out—the youngsters from Mrs. Abel Olson's Mexican dance group, the Captivators, or the corpswomen from Bonanza who were recently the hosts for a Captivators Playday at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center.

Corpswomen Doreen McCall, Jessie Williams, Pat Voss, Linda Reyes, Sue Bryant and Rosie Pipes lost the battle of energy by the age factor, being pitted against 10 elementary school-age youths.

The corpswomen taught the children to roller skate—trying to keep both their charges and themselves from hitting the hardwood—and to play pool and shuffleboard.

At the end of the day's exercise, everybody's energy quotient was boosted with a chocolate sundae.

DAILY ASTORIAN MARCH 23

### Corpswomen Serve As Library Aids

Three Tongue Point Job Corpswomen enrolled in the Business Education Library Assistant's program are currently working or ready to begin work in Astoria area libraries.

Louise Robinson has been at the Astoria High School library since winter. She'll round up her stay there in mid-July, and then move over to the Clatsop-Tillamook IED's Instructional Media Center.

Cassandra Cosby began work last week at the IED office, which serves all of Clatsop and Tillamook county schools. She'll spend eight weeks there working in all IED departments.

Betty Schuler will soon begin a training session at the Astor Public Library. Inclusion of these students brings the number of library assistant placements to four. Previously, graduate Wanda Ruppert had worked at Star of the Sea Elementary School.

Students in the program must have 180 hours of work in Business Education areas. They then work in the Tongue Point library from 24 weeks before being placed in on-the-job training.

Astoria, Oregon  
Columbia Press  
(Cir. D 1916)

JUN 15 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888



"If Tongue Point closes, the new aluminum plant can take up the slack, when we get an aluminum plant.... then there's always the year-round payroll of the fish canneries, if the strike ends before summer.... and we don't want to forget the longshoring, if we get any log ships!"

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(Cir. D 7246)

JUN 8 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

EMPLOYMENT activity slowed in May as a result of the area-wide labor dispute in the seafood canning industry and a statewide equipment-operators dispute.

In addition, reports the State Employment Division in Astoria, an increasing number of unemployment claims were filed by workers indirectly affected by the work stoppages.

Job placements for May, this year and last, have reached the highest numbers since 1968, even though the decline this year from May, 1972 was 38 per cent.

The decline is tied mainly to the lack of demand for workers in the seafood industry. Other contributing factors reported by the Employment Office were the

Until the work project was lited by the equipment erators dispute, building instruction kept area crews

busy on the Astoria sewer project.

"Retail trade reported a fair increase in sales for May," the report said, "but the drop in payrolls affecting several hundred potential customers had its effect," on scheduled summer hiring plans.

Restrictions on gasoline brought shortened hours of operation at some service stations, but didn't result in personnel layoffs.

Hotels and restaurants especially in the beach communities, were among the few fields offering job opportunities. The summer tourist traffic was nearly what had been expected, according to the Employment Division report.

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(Cir. D 7246)

JUN 19 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Packwood Plans Speech Blasting TP Cutbacks

WASHINGTON, D.C.—U.S. Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., plans to deliver a speech on the Senate floor this week questioning the fairness of a sharp enrollment cut next year at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center.

The U.S. Dept. of Labor announced a week ago that enrollment at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center would be sliced in half for fiscal year 1974 which starts July 1.

An aide to Packwood said the enrollment cuts for the Tongue Point Center and a center in New Jersey were the two largest among the nation's 11 Job Corps centers for women. They were cut 55 per cent while the overall average of women's centers was 20 per cent, the aide said.

Enrollment and funding cuts affecting all Job Corps centers were made last week in an effort to squeeze into a budget allotment contained in President Nixon's proposed 1974 Federal budget.

A Packwood aide said the senator wasn't questioning the overall enrollment cuts in the Job Corps program, which he described as "not all that pretty." "No centers were closed," he added.

However, the aide said that Packwood was concerned about the objectivity that went into the decision to cut enrollments so sharply at Tongue Point.

"Our statistics, which are admittedly sketchy so far, indicate that the Tongue Point Center's performance standards have improved consistently in the last six months and approximate national averages," the aide said.

"right now doesn't have the information on which to base a solid case." "He just doesn't have enough information about the other Job Corps centers," he added.

The aide also said Packwood was interested in finding out what will happen to the Tongue Point Center in the 1975 fiscal year.

The Dept. of Labor hasn't announced what will happen to Tongue Point after next year's cuts and, in fact, took a long time in reaching the decision to cut back at all.

"Any program that is cut back 55 per cent in one year," the aide said, "is open to a death blow the next year. But the truth is we don't know what will happen."

—Gary Conkling



## "Fibrillating" Government

"Fibrillating" is a medical term applied to a heart condition where the muscles begin working out of phase and at cross purposes. It can be serious unless corrected.

The Oregon Statesman borrows the term from medicine and applies it to government, pointing out that the Congress and the Administration are often working at cross purposes, and that the result shows up in confusing and confounding both state and local governments, as well as federal agencies.

### THE STATESMAN said:

Congress authorizes programs and spending. State and local agencies gear up to meet the new spending level. They prepare to hire staffs, add office space, chart out programs, dust off and update planning studies.

Then the President and the executive agencies impose the funds, and the entire process shifts into reverse. This can go back and forth, and each time the effectiveness of agency services throughout the nation decreases. Instead of the "heart" of government pumping the life-giving authorization, money and coordinated planning through the arteries of the governmental system, the sources of power and authority are fibrillating.

A great number of instances of the uncertainty and lost motion caused by that uncertainty could be cited — in highway funding, in education at all levels, in a number of human resources programs, and in many of the federal agencies themselves.

One of the latter that comes immediately to mind is the Forest Service, which has not had enough money in recent years to do the job of multiple-use management

this it is mandated to do. When the Congress increases an appropriation, it is impounded by the Executive, which thereupon asks the Forest Service to process even more timber for sale.

Foresters are thus spread far too thinly, and other aspects of their work suffer. Campgrounds are closed, and other important programs are neglected. (On top of this, the charge made for use of many of the better forest camps is eliminated by an act of Congress that appears to have been taken inadvertently, decreasing even further monies allocated for recreation.)

Another example is the Job Corps, which the Administration has never liked very well. A camp at Tongue Point near Astoria was given notice that it would be closed down, and about half the girls were shipped off — which is a serious blow to young women who have problems enough.

THEN, in an abrupt change of mind, the orders are reversed, and the camp is told it is to expand again. The result is not only confusion and hardship, but a serious question whether the powers that be have the slightest idea what they are doing, or how it affects human lives.

The Statesman is right: "fibrillating" is a good word to describe how the present Administration, in its attempts to achieve a balanced budget, is throwing so many other things out of balance. — E.A.

## Local Job Corps may escape cuts

By JOHN FORTMEYER  
Of The Daily Astorian

Although six of the nation's Job Corps centers will be closed soon, the Tongue Point center near Astoria will not be one of them, according to its director.

Tongue Point Director John Crosby said he was still optimistic about the program's survival despite a Labor Department announcement Friday that federal budget-balancing laws would require six centers, none of which has yet been specified, to close.

"It did surprise me a little bit, but maybe it won't happen," Crosby said. He said Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont., had considerable congressional support for a proposed transfer of money from the fiscal year 1986 budget to keep the six centers open.

Williams has sent a letter to the House Labor, Health and Human Services Subcommittee, asking that funds normally set aside for corps center rehabilitation be redirected to keep the centers open. Seventy-five members of Congress signed with Williams, Crosby said.

He said only centers with high operating costs and low productivity would be closed, and Tongue Point suffered neither problem. He said he didn't know which six centers were targeted.

Crosby returned two weeks ago from Washington, D.C., where he again visited congressional staffs in an effort to gauge the program's funding status. Although Congress approved a 4.3 percent cut in the current fiscal year's funding, the long-range funding picture for the program is good, Crosby said.

"It looks very, very positive," he said. "We have across-the-board support."

The Job Corps is a residential and vocational training program for disadvantaged youths. The Tongue Point center, operated by RCA Services Co. under a contract with the Labor Department, employs about 153 people and enrolls about 1,000 students annually.

Although the Reagan administration proposed reducing Job Corps support for fiscal year 1987 from \$612 million to \$389 million, including closing many centers, Congress appears unwilling to go along, Crosby said.

He said the Senate Budget Committee was recommending a \$612 million corps budget. He added that an eventual House and Senate compromise could bring even more funding, perhaps about \$640 million.

"We have so many friends in the Congress," Crosby said.

In Washington, Crosby met with staff members at the offices of Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., and Sen. Slade Gorton, R-Wash.

Crosby said the next step in the budget process would come in June, when the House Budget Committee's Subcommittee on Human Resources is scheduled to make its recommendation to the full House on 1987 Job Corps funding.

## Four Headstart Classes Open Doors Next Week

Headstart education programs for pre-school students will begin in four areas of Clatsop County next week. Classes will be held in Warrenton, Astoria, Tongue Point and Seaside.

The pre-school project, under the direction of the Clatsop Intermediate District, will receive funds from a \$46,500 Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare grant.

George Long, IED Headstart coordinator, says this is the first year Clatsop County has operated a year-round program.

"We have, however, sponsored eight-week summer Headstart programs for several years," he said.

Both the money and the students will be evenly distributed among the four Headstart centers, Long said.

Some 80 students will be involved in the classes with 15 at each site, he added.

To qualify for the Headstart program, children must come from low income families, status determined using a Federal guideline which sets the poverty level for a family of four at a \$3,800 annual income, Long explained.

New Trainees—Enrollment at Tongue Point Job Corps center reached 221 with arrival Thursday of 65 new trainees. Center officials said total is 7 more than rated capacity at Tongue Point but the extra girls can be housed because some are on leave and others away for extension training.



### 3 Economic Planning a New Way

Four members of the governor's Economic Development Advisory Committee met recently in Clatsop County with some members of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce. The subject was economic development.

Conversation touched on inquiries which come to the State and to the big utility firms, banks and railroads from out-of-state companies and on methods residents of communities can use to attract industry. Community industrial development corporations are one such method.

Finally discussion got around to whether residents of the Astoria-Warrenton area wanted heavy industry, even if plant sites were available and a company was eager to build in the area.

Those from Astoria said they were unsure Clatsop residents wanted new, heavy industry. Opposition to the aluminum plant projected for Warrenton was noted as an example of an unwillingness to see changes in the area.

Because of the AMAX experience and because of the nature of Clatsop County and that industrial planning and over-all economic planning should be done by cross-section of Clatsop residents in an open, thorough manner.

The traditional way of economic planning has seen chamber of commerce directors, port officials or an industrial development corporation lay plans to attract industry to an area. Success has depended on their efforts and on the attractiveness of the area to industry.

Things have changed.

Economic growth for growth's sake is no longer the idol it once was. Now persons are concerned about the kind of growth being considered, not just from the standpoint of pollution but its impact in populations,

cars, construction and on the way of life in an area.

That is doubly so in Clatsop County. Long-time residents are conservative and generally like the way things are, and the rather fragile and special character of the county is recognized as being worth guarding.

The aluminum-plant experience has shown that the old way of economic planning won't work. People care about what happens to their area, and they want to have a say in that future.

One answer would be to form a county-wide committee to do economic planning. Try to get a cross-section. Include representatives of business, city, county and port governments, environmental-protection groups, the main industries (forest products, fishing, tourism and so on), the transportation industry, general citizenry and perhaps others.

The key would be to arrange for skilled leadership of such a group. But it would provide a way for economic planning by a wide array of Clatsop residents, not just a small group.

The State Economic Development Division can help such groups. It can identify sources of help for businesses (loans, freight rates, export potential) and can provide broad information through the reports and studies to which it has access.

This paper has said the No. 1 economic priority should be to help the industries that are here, leaving the attraction of new industries as No. 2. Legislation in Salem would drive the commercial fishing industry off the Columbia River, and the Tongue Point Job Corps Center still has no contract to operate past June 30, to cite two problems needing action.

But regardless of what the economic needs of Clatsop County are, planning of the economy should be done in a broad-based, open way if it's to be successful.

## Perseverance earns honor for corpsman

By EARLY DEANE

ESTACADA — When Job Corpsman Jarrell Mayes was a grade schooler back in Atlanta, Ga., his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Mayes, learned from his principal that he hadn't been to school in five weeks.

Jarrell told his parents the principal was mistaken. He had gone to school every day but just hadn't bothered to go inside once he arrived.

Mayes' record at the Timber Lake Conservation Center east of here has been less erratic and Tuesday night he received a surprise award for his job Corps perseverance.

It took two determined tries to make it (he was discharged from the corps in 1969 as "immature and aimless") but several weeks ago his fellow corpsmen and his counselors secretly selected him as the outstanding corpsman at the center.

Tuesday night Mayes was serving as moderator of a panel of fellow corpsmen discussing the center's activities when he received a long-distance call.

The distance was six feet when Arlen Houtman, education specialist of the U.S. Forest Service (Geological Survey) telephoned Mayes to tell him

he had been chosen the center's outstanding corpsman and to sit down and prepare for an award ceremony.

It was a genuine surprise to the 22-year-old Mayes who, despite his unimpressive beginning at the center, has now completed a full course in maintenance.

By tape recording he heard three of his eight sisters speaking from Atlanta and telling in cruel detail, his boyhood deprivations — all substantiated by his father and step-father, also speaking by telephone.

The embarrassment came when James R. Lister, director of the center who gave Mayes his second chance in the job Corps, produced a stuffed bear that had been Mayes' childhood solace and some of his boy clothes, including a laundered diaper.

Two girl friends from the Tongue Point Job Corps Center, Shirley Adams and Jovita Luster, examined the clothes with some interest and Miss Luster said she had heard Mayes at first but was now tempted to change her mind.

The program, directed by Bill Brown, a counselor, was postponed after the "This is Life" television show, and, at the end, produced the major surprise of the evening for Mayes — his mother, now Mrs. Barbara Hall,



**SURPRISE** — Jarrell Mayes tries to recover his composure after surprise appearance by his mother, Mrs. Barbara Hall, and his 9-year-old sister, Kimberly. His mother and sister had been flown in from Atlanta.

since 3 o'clock this morning, Lewis said.

"And we're glad to get out," Mayes' mother said. She said her son looked fine.

"He goes inside the school now," she said, "instead of just going to it."

## History still dominates Astoria

ASTORIA, Ore. (AP) — A sign on Astoria's main street reads "Welcome to Historic Astoria." At one side of the sign is a drawing of the Astoria Column, the most famous landmark in the city.

Even if you miss the sign, it's clear Astoria's identity is rooted in history. And, history still dominates.

Historical landmarks dot the city — from a partial replica of John Jacob Astor's fur trading post to a fort commemorating the terminus of Lewis and Clark's cross-country journey.

It's easy to see the history. It's also easy to feel the history in the people. They seem to relish the past.

They remember when it was a long trip to Olney, a small community to the southeast, and the only way was by boat.

They remember when people gathered at general stores where they could buy almost anything.

They remember when milk was delivered by horse and buggy after it came downriver by boat from farms in the Lewis and Clark Valley.

They remember when ferry boats traveled the Columbia River between Astoria and the Washington side.

They remember stories of unsuspecting men shanghaied to serve long stretches at sea.

They remember lumber towns, how they sprung up quickly, then gradually died.

They remember when things seemed simpler, less complex.

Today, things seem more complex to them as the city tries to retain the flavor of the past amid the demands of the future.

Two bridges are important to Astoria, 12 miles from the ocean on a peninsula jutting toward the mouth of the Columbia. One spans more than four miles to Washington. The other, a causeway and drawbridge, crosses Youngs Bay to the south.

U.S. 30, part of a winding, old road, is the main entrance from the east.

It goes past a \$9 million sewage treatment plant that will be completed in 1974 to the confusing network of one-way and two-way streets inside the city.

Fish canneries — fewer than in former years — hum along. Pilings and remains of canneries testify that salmon packing was once an enormous industry.

The Port of Astoria, on the other hand, is more active than it used to be.

Astoria seems to look conservatively to the future.

While other towns grow, Astoria's population, although it has risen and fallen with military and industrial activity, he remained about the same for years — 10,000. So has the appearance of the downtown area.

Astoria is like a town that isn't small, isn't big and Little land is available for industry even if I wanted to come in.

A major housing development in the center of

the city, planned several years ago to meet anticipated housing demands of an aluminum plant south of Astoria, was delayed when the plant is delayed.

Construction of dams that blocked the passage of fish upriver was an early threat to the economy that still exists.

Now, possible curtailment of funding for the Tongue Point Job Corps Center and proposals by sports fishing groups to restrict fishing on the Columbia present new threats.

Astoria has a strong civic flavor. The largest group — the Finns — have been predominant since the turn of the century.

Many Astorians speak Finnish. They attend Finnish Brotherhood meetings and the Scandinavian Festival.

The community, with roots deep in the past, waits to determine what will be its reaction to the future.

## Gertrude Powell Is Miss Tongue Point

Gertrude Powell, Mobile, Ala., won the Miss Tongue Point title Friday in Astoria at combined ceremonies in which Benjamin Foster was chosen Mr. Timber Lake. This 21-year-old health occupations student has been the Job Corps Center since February and takes classes at Clatsop College as well.

Other awards went to Sallie Stevens, first runner up and winner of popularity and talent awards; Jo Ann Brown, third runner up, and Deana DeLeon, Miss Congeniality.

Mr. Timber Lake Contestants were from the Men's Job Corps in Estacada.

## Seven Corpswomen Vie for Tongue Point Title



DONNA BROOKS



JO ANN BROWN



DEANA DELEON

One of seven Corpswomen takes over the Miss Tongue Point title from Sue Linnen tonight in the second joint pageant with the Timber Lake Men's Job Corps in Estacada.

In the pageant, which starts at 7:30 p.m., at the Robert Burns Theater, candidates will be judged on the basis of talent and prepared and impromptu speeches.

Contestants are Donna Brooks, Jo Ann Brown, Deana DeLeon, Katherine Jones,

Carolyn Nicholas, Gertrude Powell and Sallie Stevens, each representing their residence.

Miss Brooks is 17 years old and has been at the Job Corps since August, studying business education. She is from Livermore, Ky.

Miss Brown came from South Bay, Fla., in February to study electronics. She's 21.

A 16-year-old from Los Angeles, Miss DeLeon has been studying hospitality services at the center since December.

Coming from Chicago, Ill., is 17-year-old Miss Jones, an aide in Orientation. She's been studying electronics since November and is a student senator.

Health occupations student Miss Nicholas, of Long Beach, Calif., has been at Tongue Point since December. She's 18.

Also in health occupations is Miss Powell, 21, of Mobile, Ala., on the center since February.

Miss Stevens arrived at Tongue Point five months ago from Riceboro, Ga. This 18-year-old is a business education major and student senator. She attends Clatsop College part-time.

Judges for the pageant meet with the women at an afternoon tea, today. Judging are Patrick Hickey and Joanne Olson, both of Portland; Gail Collins and the Rev. Robert Haworth, both of Astoria, and F.R. Brock, Seaside.

Contestants for the Mr. Timber Lake title are Henry Clark, Herman Dalton, Benjamin Foster, Jerome McCrory, Howard Morrison, Sammy Walker and Willie Robert Worlde.



KATHERINE JONES



CAROLYN NICHOLS



GERTRUDE POWELL



SALLIE STEVENS

## Still No Word in on Tongue Point Closure

The Tongue Point Job Corps Center's status for fiscal year 1974 still wasn't known this morning, an official of the U.S. Dept. of Labor reported.

The Astoria Job Corps Center is one of 71 centers for men and women that might be affected

by budget cutbacks proposed by the Nixon Administration.

The Daily Astorian received word last week that a final decision would be announced either late last week or early this week.

Jim Pembroke, an official in the manpower section of the Dept. of Labor, said today he hasn't received word yet.

A few of the 71 centers will be closed in an effort to deal with tentative cuts amounting to a \$20 million decrease in the 1970 million-dollar manpower budget.

Manpower officials also plan to reduce enrollments in other centers.

Pembroke said Congress hasn't acted yet on Dept. of Labor appropriations for 1974 year, "and we've got around to it for some time."

"As far as we're concerned the status stand," he said, adding it is believed Congress will approve Administration cuts in the Department's budget.



## Patterned after SEADRUNAR

# Astoria Residents, Law Authorities Plan Drug Program

A group of Astoria area residents and law enforcement authorities are interested in starting a drug abuse treatment home patterned after the Seattle Drug and Narcotic Center (SEADRUNAR).

Sherman Reed, an Astoria minister, said a former addictee, who spoke to the Astoria Kiwanis Club last month has expressed interest in starting a center in Astoria.

He has met with Astoria Police Chief Charles Patlow, several other police chiefs and

representatives of the Tongue Point Job Corps Center and the Coast Guard in recent weeks.

However, Reed said it is too early to tell whether a center eventually will be started here.

First, he said persons interested in the center figure out how much it would cost to operate, who could serve on a board of directors and how the center would be organized.

Preliminary thinking is that the center would be in a house where persons could commit themselves for one year of

rehabilitation.

"Fier would be in charge of the center if it starts," Reed said. "He is just finishing his year at the Seattle center."

Reed said initial discussions indicate that persons interested in the center want to avoid using County, State or Federal funds, but rather will rely on donations.

He proposed center would act as a live-in home where addicts would be allowed to come and go to jobs. However, they would be under the

counseling of Fier and perhaps another counselor.

Reed said the Seattle center uses what he called reality therapy where the person's addiction is attacked rather than condoned or even temporarily.

"The addict is hit between the eyes with his problem. The attempt is to shock him out of his unreal situation and make him face his problem right away," he said.

In the Seattle center, Reed said addicts voluntarily commit themselves for one year and agree to abide by two rules—no drugs or alcohol and no physical violence or involvement of any kind, not even a handshake or a back slap.

There is also an unwritten rule of no negative thinking," he said.

Reed also said the proposed center in Astoria would be open on weekends for parents and friends to come for rap sessions.

"Parents of kids who might have a problem could go through therapy sessions too see how

they need to communicate with their kids," Reed suggested. He emphasized that the proposal is in the talk stages now and one of the first tasks is to check into the availability of a place to house the center.

## Tongue Point Fate To Remain Uncertain

The status of the Tongue Point Job Corps Center in 1974 won't be known for another two weeks, reports a spokesman for U.S. Rep. Wendell Wyatt, D-Ore.

Last week a Department spokesman said The Daily Astorian's final decision would be announced early this week.

Wyatt's office has had learned, however, that the decision is two weeks away.

The Astoria center is one of 71 Job Corps operations that could be affected by U.S. Dept. of Labor budget cutbacks proposed by the Nixon Administration.

### Difficult to compare

## Two Job Corps like apples and oranges

By ROBERT B. FRAZIER

Editorial page editor

Which is better, the standard Job Corps Center, a residential camp for young people like the one at Tongue Point, or the metropolitan center like the Portland Manpower Center? Which does the most to help young people out of poverty and into the job market?

Put another way, which is better, apples or oranges, pork or beef, a mixer box or a brace and bit?

The questions cannot be answered without making first found the answer and another question: What are you trying to do?

It is easy to compare the two kinds of program and find a preference for one. At the same time, it is not easy to knock down the other.

Show me the boy or girl in the 16 to 21 age bracket who needs a new start in life and I'll pick the program that fits—and I'll stand a 50-50 chance of being wrong. Either is better than nothing. This I say after several visits to the traditional Job Corps centers like Tongue Point at Astoria, and Camp Angell, near Yachats, and one visit to the Regional Manpower Center in Portland.

The manpower center concept is fine in Portland, where the enrollment is limited to young people from Washington, Clatsop and Multnomah counties. But what if the young person in need of help from Yoncalla or John Day, or Powers? He, or she, can't qualify for the Portland program. But Tongue Point, yes.

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## Tongue Point Fate Still Unsure

How Federal budget cuts might affect the Tongue Point Job Corps Center in Astoria still wasn't known this morning, U.S. Dept. of Labor officials said.

A final decision was due late last week or early this week. A check with the Dept. of Labor manpower ad-

ministration this morning indicated no decision has been made. A spokesman for the Tongue Point also said today the center hasn't received word one way or another.

A manpower administration spokesman said late last week it wasn't known whether the Tongue Point Center would be

one of several that apparently will be closed because of Nixon Administration budget cuts.

A few of the 71 Job Corps centers for men and women will be closed, while enrollments will be reduced in others.

Tongue Point Center director Ray McDonald said late last week that the Astoria Job Corps program should be in good shape if the manpower administration is using up-to-date statistics in making its decisions on which centers will be closed.

A final decision should come sometime this week.

"If I didn't know a person all my life, I wouldn't trust them," she described her original attitude. "Now it's great to meet a person and feel I can trust her."

Miss Powell graduated from a Mobile High school in 1969 and had one year studying at a business college—until she decided that wasn't her career interest.

Her aim in studying health occupations at Tongue Point and in studying nursing afterwards at Spelman College in Atlanta, Ga., is to work in a doctor's office. So she's also keeping up on her business and clerical skills, because she figures she'll use them in that career.

Miss Powell is also pleased with the courses she has—including one at Clatsop College.

"In high school, I never had to study that much. Here I have to study hard," she said, expressing her like of the challenge.

Being Miss Tongue Point, she said she expects to gain experience in meeting people. "I've met people in the past two days that I've ever met."

She said it's strange to have people she neither knows by name nor recognizes come up and say, "Hi."

"I really didn't want to win Miss Tongue Point," she remarked. "But now I love it."

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### Miss Tongue Point Finds

## Job Corps Is Chance to Learn about People



GERTRUDE POWELL  
Miss Tongue Point

The new Miss Tongue Point, Gertrude Powell, of Mobile, Ala., is learning "a lot" about people at the Job Corps Center in Astoria.

"People like to brag about their home cities," said the 21-year-old in a recent interview, adding that many like to "put the South down."

Within the mixture of different girls from different parts of the country, however, Miss Powell has discovered that she can accept people for what they are and what they do and not try to change them—which she used to do.

Talking about food and the weather gives her a bond with other girls from the South, but she's also found that "people like to do the same things"—that is, mostly, to "have fun."

But because she comes from a city with more movies, parks to walk in and places to go than Astoria, she doesn't leave the Job Corps Center much. She'd rather read. Being in a small community, however, her trust of people has increased.

"When I first came here, I had a hang-up about trusting people," Miss Powell said. At home, she felt she could only trust her family and close friends. But this corpswoman has found she can trust people at Tongue Point.

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## Examines People's Prejudices

To examine prejudice between people of different races, three to five Tongue Point corpswomen have visited the Astoria High minority literature classes of Rebecca Hildenbrand once a week during the last quarter.

The high school students visited the Job Corps Center for an afternoon including lunch, a tour of facilities and the movie "Black and White Lighthouse."

This serial discussion blended with a study of literature of two major minority groups, the Afro-American and the American Indian.

The class also watched TV programs on channels 10 and 12 geared to interests of Afro-Americans, Puerto Ricans and Chicanos.

Both students and corpswomen expressed mutual respect and understanding of each other.

They look like the students at any big city, downtown high school. At lunch time, they sit at a table in front of a stark building on a busy city street, lean against parked cars, kid one another and talk about whatever it is that adolescents talk about. Many are black, all are poor, and all are, by most standards, undereducated.

They are, in a sense, high school students. They are the 275 boys and girls between 16 and 21 who attend the Portland Regional Manpower Center in the old Multnomah County building at 11th and Salmon in downtown Portland. The PMMC resembles a Job Corps campus in many ways. But there are differences.

This is co-educational. Job Corps centers, "unisex." Many corpsmembers, but not all, live at home, commuting to school like other high school students in the city. The Portland center serves only the tri-county metropolitan area; the Job Corps is national, or at least regional, in population. This one is run by the school district.

WHICH IS BETTER? That's hard to say because their functions are often different. I have been a Job Corps fan since it began in 1968 and have written 10 or more columns about it, designating the Job Corps Center near Astoria and the work center at Clatsop County, near Yachats. However, Congressman Edith Green has some doubt about the standard Job Corps centers, preferring the manpower center idea. She suggested I see one. So I did.

Getting in is not easy. Security is tight, not to keep the corpsmembers in, but to keep out the disrupters, possibly old friends from the home neighborhood. One needs either an identification card or an appointment to get in the front door.

Once in, one finds Patrick J. Hickey, an eight-year veteran of Job Corps work, a former paratrooper company commander in Korea, and the owner of a master's degree from the University of Chicago in counseling with an emphasis on adolescent psychology. He has been running the center for eight months, after experience in both residential and urban centers, mostly for young women.

He is sold on this place and explains what he thinks are its advantages over the traditional Job Corps centers. Because it serves only youths from the tri-county area, he says, it can keep in touch with the local labor market, offering training for jobs that really exist. He likes co-education and the idea of keeping corpsmembers close to their homes.

THE PORTLAND SCHOOL district's contract with the U.S. Department of Labor is for an enrollment of 275. Sometimes enrollment may be 10 or 15 higher. The day I was there, it was exactly 275—183 boys, 122 girls. More boys, 115, than girls, 70, lived at the school. Many of the boys live at Springdale, a former Franciscan monastery 28 miles east of the city on the Sandy River. Their vocational training is there and they commute to Portland by bus for general education classes.

Resident girls live at Victoria Hall, a former hotel three blocks north of school.

The student population is 72 per cent white, 25 or 26 per cent black, with the remainder of other races. At Tongue Point, the population is 70 per cent white, 20 per cent Caucasian and the remainder Chicanos, Indian or Eskimo. The racial mix at the center somewhat reflects the mix of the disadvantaged young population in Portland.

The average corpsmember comes to the school with 10½ years of schooling, but with a reading ability of 4.8 to 5.2 years. This does not alarm Hickey, who points out that in the general population in 1970 the reading level of the average high school graduate was 7.9 years, down from 8.2 in 1960.

Curriculum is both vocational and academic. Central is the general education program, designed to bring the corpsmember up to a point where he can handle a trade. But it is impossible to "visit a class." The work is on an individual basis. In one room a math student might be working on simple addition while the student at the next desk is doing fractions and percentages. All teachers are certified secondary education teachers and some have special education credentials. All are employees of the Portland public schools.

THE VOCATIONAL curriculum changes as the job market changes. The day I was there,

the center offered courses in food service, business occupations, health occupations, agriculture, business, metal trades and automotive skills. Next year, the offerings might be different.

A corpsmember, referred either by an employment service or by the Women in Community Service organization, signs a contract to stay at least six months. Some don't stay that long. No matter, though, can be done about those who just fail to show up. Some stay as long as two years, with the average staying 7.4 months.

While in school, each gets \$30 a month spending money, \$15 on the 15th and \$15 at the end of the month. This is the same as at Tongue Point. Particularly good students can get as much as \$50 a month. The girls get a \$108-a-year clothing allowance, the same as at Tongue Point; the boys get \$90.

They also get medical and dental care. Those who live in get their room and three meals a day. Commuters students get, by contract, two meals, although the center is often able to provide a third for them, too.

IE, BUT ONLY IF, a corpsmember sticks out the first six months, he gets a separation allowance of \$50 a month for the next six months, served just as at Tongue Point. This is for relocation if he needs, for clothing and for eating money while hunting a job. Hickey admits that some boys go "car hopping" on their separation money.

Pat Hickey, 40, comes from Minneapolis and Chicago, from poor neighborhoods. He understands the kids, talks their language.

Tenacious? Sure, there are rumors, but rarely are they racial, partly because most of the students have always lived in bi-racial neighborhoods. More of the trouble stems from the boy-girl business. These minorities are turned in by any Indian, with girls fighting over a certain boy or the other way around.

Sex? Sure. It was there at home, too. Every other month or so a girl turns up pregnant. But who is that? That she would not have got that way at home? If she gets pregnant while there, she can carry on until the seventh month and get prenatal care. After her baby is born, she can return. Hickey estimates that 14 to 15 per cent of the students are quarried and that 35 per cent have children.

DOPE? NOT MUCH. Not as much as in most general high schools, Hickey says. He attributes this to the small student-teacher ratio, three to one. Because students have close, daily contact with their teachers, a teacher can notice slurred speech or other erratic behavior and move in. The few dope cases are pursued vigorously in cooperation with the police. Dope is cause for automatic dismissal.

Beyond the academic and vocational training, there is the task of helping youngsters become a part of society. An effort is made to turn them into Indians and gentleness. Through student body activities and classroom instruction, they learn poise and manners and such practical skills as filling out an employment application or an income tax form.

The more advanced students can qualify as "journeymen" by visiting from around the place. My guide was Michael Blount, a steady black drop-out from Jefferson High. At 18, he is a charmer, with the manners one would hope for in raising a college girl. He introduced me graciously to the faculty and other students as we made the rounds. One suspects she was not that charming when she enrolled two years ago. Her mind is business occupations. What a reputation that girl could be!

WHAT'S THE RESULT of all this? Nobody knows. Like the Job Corps, the center deals with a mobile population. Some leave and just disappear. Hickey says that, as well as they can, he can tell about 72 per cent of the graduates return to conventional high schools, enroll in community colleges, find jobs or qualify for the armed forces.

What does it cost? About \$4,750 per year per student, centered with \$5,400 at Tongue Point. The difference is explained by the fact that all students at Tongue Point are there 24 hours a day. At the center, a third go home at night.

Is it worth it? Is the metropolitan center idea better than the Job Corps concept? Do we need both? Edith? I'll address myself to those questions on tomorrow's editorial page.

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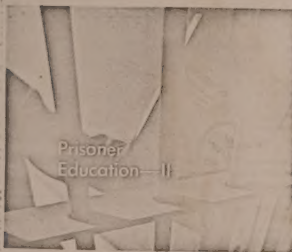
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MAY 1 & 8, 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Teacher wins high praise for program



Prisoner Education—II

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(Ch. 9, 7, 746)

MAY 1 & 8, 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

### Data May Come Friday

## Firm Plan Near on Tongue Point \$\$ Cutbacks

Whether the Tongue Point Job Corps Center in Astoria will be closed as a result of Federal budget cuts may be known as early as Friday, a U.S. Dept. of Labor official said today.

Jack Hashian, information officer for the manpower section of the Dept. of Labor, said in a telephone interview that a firm plan on budget cutbacks will be announced by Friday or by early next week.

He said a few of the 71 centers will be closed, but he didn't know if Tongue Point is one of them. Hashian also said some centers' enrollments would be reduced.

Ray McDonald, director of the Tongue Point Center, said that "we've had no clue whatsoever in terms of either encouragement or discouragement. If they're using up-to-date statistics to make their decisions I would say we're in excellent shape."

Manpower administration officials are faced with making a decision on how to cut programs to match Nixon Administration budget slashes.

Tentatively, House administration cuts amount to about a \$20 million decrease in the \$170 million manpower budget.

Hashian outlined these criteria which he said were used

in weighing what to do with different centers:

"Centers were rated on total performance and they were rated against each other, with the best at the top of the list and the worst at the bottom."

"Budget cuts and placement on the list are based on a combination of factors—retention rates, including longevity of rates—how many students stayed for how long; grade attainment and job placement rate."

"The average cost per trainee is involved but that revolves around the retention factor. The

dollar is last, while the placement record is first

priority and educational attainment is second priority."

Hashian couldn't say whether the Tongue Point's placement on the performance list.

McDonald said his latest report "indicates that our placement records for all enrollees in all categories is 78 per cent whether they stay until graduation or not."

He added, "We're doing better than the average Center for women." As for educational attainment, he said the average

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By BOB ZIEMER

Columbian Staff Writer

Milton F. Peterson is a man who has the ability to communicate with disadvantaged and troubled people.

That analysis is from the people most involved in the General Educational Development (GED) program at the consolidated Vancouver-Clark County jail.

Local police officers, probation officers, and prisoner students at the jail are unanimous in their praise for Peterson who twice a week travels from his Ridgeland home to the basement jail at the Vancouver police station.

There, operating out of cardboard boxes, Peterson has recruited a cadre of cover-all prisoners to his classroom.

At 57, Peterson has a record behind him to justify the claims of those who are acclaiming his success as a teacher and friend of the men he teaches.

"Peterson relates well to the prisoners," observes Sgt. Tom Wentworth, supervisor of the jail.

Richard Lee and Jim Williams, probation officers for the Clark County district court, believe the educational program is greatly enhanced by Peterson's personal involvement.

"The guys feel a sense of responsibility to 'Pete' which is difficult to assess," Lee said. "He's got a special way that promotes confidence."

From 7 to 10 o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday night, Peterson is at the jail to help the volunteer students acquire the basic education he believes will be needed to secure jobs and gain confidence to make a successful adjustment when they are released.

In the six months he has been teaching Peterson has had more students take at least one of the GED tests. One student has completed the entire battery of five tests which are administered, under guard, at Clark College.

Peterson believes the classes are successful in at least three ways.

First, he said he is convinced the studies have resulted in subtle changes in the behavior and attitude of the students.

Secondly, each student, according to Peterson, is developing academic skills that will make it easier for him to become a contributing member of society.

And finally, he believes the tension



Milton F. Peterson

within the jail population is lessened because of the prisoner involvement with assigned homework between the twice-a-week classes.

Peterson is employed fulltime as a teacher for the Vancouver School District and I know how difficult it is to advance without it," Peterson said. After 20 years in the Army, he decided to go to college at the age of 42.

After starting college in Los Angeles, he, his wife and four children moved to LaGrande, Ore., because he liked the people there.

College was a different experience for Peterson.

"Education in itself has therapeutic values," he said. "I've seen it in adults—they look better and they feel better. Education is communication. When you sit in these classes you are just another head; it doesn't matter if you're old, young, bald or flat-footed. The teacher doesn't care."

After moving to Vancouver, Peterson took his practice teaching at Portland State University and then joined the faculty of the Tongue Point Job Corps Center when it opened in 1965. There he "gained experience in working with troubled young people."

Peterson, with graying hair and bushy eyebrows, doesn't discount his own experience in working with others.

In the infantry the stock and trade is "people," he said. "You're dealing with emotions ranging from the monotony of the garrison to the cold fear of combat."

Since returning to Vancouver when he was hired to teach at juvenile hall, Peterson has gained his masters degree and is currently pursuing studies which will lead to certification in administration.

Shortly after he returned here, Peterson got involved with a couple of VISTA volunteers in starting GED classes in the Battle Ground area. Over several years, starting with four students in a living room, the classes grew and he can claim helping an estimated 80 to 90 adults from that area gain high school diplomas.

Now his attention is focused on his latest cause—the rehabilitation of prisoners through the jail's education.

"It isn't easy teaching behind bars and with four bare walls," he said. Peterson said he needs more additional equipment, like a blackboard and a file cabinet with wheels for his supplies. But he is willing to make the cardboard boxes do if the local governments and citizens will just support the concept.

Peterson receives \$10 per hour for his sessions. He does not charge for travel, which includes picking up former prisoners who return to the jail to continue their studies, or for the extra time of preparation, arranging for tests, or looking into other questions his students might raise.

How does he get students to join the classes?

"It's strictly word of mouth in the jail, he said.

"The man makes up his own mind," Peterson said. "He doesn't get any special privileges and he's not badgered."

"If you hit him at the right time you are also a major change in a man's life," he said.

NEXT: Officials view the program as a successful tool for rehabilitation.

Astoria, Oregon

Daily Astorian

(Ch. 9, 7, 746)

MAY 1 & 8, 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

### Centennial

I think most of you have read the Centennial Edition of the Daily Astorian, and enjoyed reading and remembering the past.

Astoria, Oregon

Daily Astorian

(Ch. 9, 7, 746)

MAY 1 & 8, 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

### Art Exhibits

Job Corps will have artwork on display in the Tongue Point Job Corps Library now through May 31. Classes of Mervin Clark Consolidated School, will have art work displayed Monday to June 4 in the juvenile-circulation area.

Portland, Oregon

Observer

(Cir. W)

MAY 1 & 8, 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

Pam Pucius, age 3, is prepared for X-Ray at the Multi-Service Center's pediatric dental clinic.

## Multi-Service Center serves people

The Albina Multi-Service Center was established to provide a central place where persons in need of services could go for help. The center houses numerous state and public agencies in the fields of social and health services.

Each of the agencies housed in the Multi-Service center has its own policies as well as its own director and procedures. The center, with Leon Harris as its director, is responsible for coordination among the agencies and has a staff of "co-ordinators" and volunteers.

A program unique to the Multi-Service Center is the "co-ordinator." To these persons are sent the clients who have needs but are not eligible for assistance from any of the other agencies. Examples: People seeking emergency food or housing who cannot be assisted by welfare; families who need utility payments to avoid termination of services; persons needing transportation.

Typical persons served by this unit last week were two teenage girls who ran away from Tongue Point Job Corps with some young men and were held against their will. When they got away, they went to the Multi-Service center seeking help with food and housing. As the result

of counseling, the girls returned to Tongue Point to finish their education.

A young man, unemployed and from out of state, was living in his car. Through the Multi-Service Center, he was able to find employment and housing. The "co-ordinator" helped his wife to receive assistance in the state where she and the children were residing, and as a result the family was reunited in Oregon.

A young woman who was an alcoholic lost her two children through Juvenile Court action. When she came to the center for help, she was appointed as a volunteer to answer the phone. Through this work, as well as through encouragement from the staff, she has gained confidence in herself. She is studying for the high school equivalency and will soon begin training through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. "She has stopped drinking and has learned that her children will soon be returned to her care."

These are typical examples of the people served by the Multi-Service Center. Public assistance, welfare, services, Juvenile Court counseling, emergency child care, health and dental care, psychiatric counseling, Vocational Rehabilitation—these and many more services are

available under one roof. The center is also a hub of activity in the evening with group therapy, child care, community meetings and other activities taking place.

Dexter Henderson, assistant director who has been with the center since February, says he has never before seen an agency which holds such an atmosphere of the desire to help. The center's motto and goal is that everyone who enters the center will receive help. No one is turned away with the typical "Sorry, you are not eligible." It is the responsibility of the center staff to find the resources and make them available to the client.

The volunteer program is also unique. Unlike the typical "middle class housewife" volunteer, the volunteer program at the Multi-Service Center is staffed mainly by recipients of the agencies housed there. Many are placed in the volunteer program as "therapy"—to help them develop skills, meet people, gain self-confidence.

The Albina Multi-Service Center has gained the respect of the community—it is the place to go for help. As the state investigates the center, it is possible they will find the expenses and labor (Please turn to pg. 8, col. 5)

Corvallis, Oregon

Gazette Times

(Ch. 12, 1009)

MAY 8 - 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

### House Supports

#### Open Meetings

SALEM, Ore. (AP) — The Oregon House completed legislative action today on a proposed constitutional amendment that would prohibit the legislature and its committees from barring the public from their sessions.

The measure will be on the general election ballot next year.

The constitution allows closed meetings of the Senate and House but doesn't mention whether committee meetings may be open or closed.

Legislative meetings traditionally have been open.

Voting against the measure were Reps. Sid Bazell, Grants Pass, and Michael Ragsdale, Beaverton, both Republicans.

The House also passed Senate memorials asking Congress to expand the size of the Bonneville Dam locks and to continue operation of the U.S. Indian school near Salem and the Job Corps training center near Astoria.

The House sent to the Senate a proposed constitutional amendment to let the legislature provide qualifications for county assessors.

Portland, Oregon

The Oregonian

(Ch. 9, 24, 470)

MAY 2 & 3, 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Vote favors Job Corps

SALEM (AP) — The Senate passed and sent to the House Thursday a memorial urging continuation of the Job Corps Center at Tongue Point near Astoria.

The memorial would ask Congress and the Department of Labor to retain the center's program because of reduction in housing or other would hamper man power training and development in the Northwest.

### Thank You

Thank you is a phrase used to express gratitude. Right now saying thank you does not seem adequate enough to show my gratitude for the wonderful response to our appeal for blood for Jeff Johnson. So many people returned home last Wednesday night knowing that

The senior class at Knappa, most of them under the required 18 years age limit for blood donors, must be congratulated for their wonderful assistance during the blood drawing. They worked many long hours with no break and provided the backbone of the volunteer staff. You all showed maturity and



## Nation gets its money back

# Tongue Point well worth its cost

(Second of two articles)  
By ROBERT B. FRAZIER  
Editorial Page Editor

For \$5,400 a year, you can send your kid to Harvard, Stanford or most other big-name schools. Or she will emerge as a professional person, perhaps eventually as a captain of industry or a national political figure.

For the same amount of money, the taxpayers can give a down-and-out girl a year of schooling at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center, an abandoned naval base three miles east of Astoria.

And what do the taxpayers get?

IN RARE circumstances, they may get a girl who goes on to college and becomes a professional person herself — perhaps a teacher or nurse or highly qualified secretary. More likely they will get a girl who can hire on as a motel maid, a sandwich maker in a honkey, a nurse's aide or a cog on an electronics assembly line.

Is it worth all that money to get that small a degree of skill? I think it is. Others

disagree, arguing that it costs too much for the benefits and that the same kind of training could be offered at home, perhaps through the local schools. One who feels the Job Corps is too expensive is Representative Edith Green of Portland, a compassionate woman with a sincere interest in the disadvantaged. Mrs. Green prefers local programs like those offered at the Portland Manpower Center.

I HAVE NOT seen the Portland center, but I hope to before the spring is out. But I have visited Tongue Point twice, once when it first opened and once a week ago. It is now a center for girls. The following is not a typical profile of the young women from 18 to 21 who are at Tongue Point, but it is not atypical either.

Chances are 70 per cent that she is black. She grew up in a big city like St. Louis or Los Angeles. Her father, if she knows who he is, is in prison. Her brother is a junky headed for prison. Her mother is a prostitute and she was by way of becoming one. The only life she has known is the life of "the street."

PERHAPS SHE was persuaded by a welfare worker or an employment agent to apply for the Job Corps. But the chances are just as good that she came on her own, out of a desire to know a better life than the one her parents were trapped in. She is fleeing the drug scene and "the street." And chances are that she doesn't want to go back — not ever.

At Tongue Point, she gets the idea that, maybe she is worth something more than she had dared dream. She sees a new world, a world of trust and respect and confidence. The snarled tank she never did wear. In June, home and the family and the neighborhood.

Maybe she will fail. Even Tongue Point's fairly good discipline may be too much for her. Homesickness or the unfamiliar weather may make her drop out.

WIN A FEW, lose a few.

Think of the winners, those who survive the combined academic and vocational program that takes probably from six to 10 months. Because she has

served something less than a year, the girl's experience will have cost the taxpayers something less than \$5,400.

For that society could get a girl who, as a model maid or sandwich girl, would not be on relief. She would pay taxes herself. It would not take very long for society to get its money back.

But has the program really worked in the eight years since Lyndon Johnson started it as part of his Great Society? Nobody can say for sure.

THEY KNOW at Tongue Point that 75 per cent of all their graduates get jobs, compared with a national figure of 75 per cent. Do they stick with those jobs? Nobody can be sure.

A young person, boy or girl, lands a job in Dallas or Seattle, with the help of the Job Corps placement program. Perhaps he or she writes back and brags about the new success and self-respect. It's just as possible that after a few months in Dallas or Seattle, the young person floats off to another city. He or she disappears from the alumni record.

ords. Working? Learning? Back on relief? Into crime? Nobody knows.

THE JOB CORPS enrollees may have been born with normal intelligence. But after 16 years or more of living in a home where there are no books, no stimulating conversation, little formal schooling beyond grammar school, she has slipped badly behind. The wonder is that the failure rate is not greater. Failure is a calculated risk and Job Corps officials recognize this.

Ideally, these young children might have been removed from their impoverished surroundings before they turned 18. Perhaps the Job Corps remedy comes too late. But I can conceive of no way that a free society can separate small children from their no-good parents, except in extreme cases of neglect or crime.

Here I must confess a prejudice. Thirty-odd years ago in the Great Depression, I spent a year in the Civilian Conservation Corps. It was one of the most important years of my young life. Since then, I have never been on relief and every year I repay to Uncle Sam far more than he ever spent on my year in the CCC.

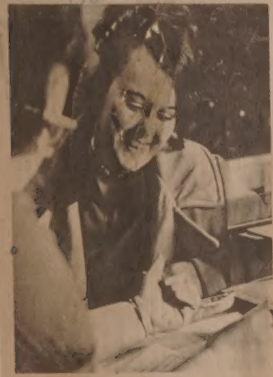
IF THESE girls at Tongue Point can earn self-esteem, can learn good work habits, can get rid of the old bitterness, can offer a marketable skill to an employer, then I think the \$5,400 a year is money well spent.

Consider the alternatives: welfare, crime, desperation. Maybe Mrs. Green's idea of the do-it-at-home manpower center is better. I can't say that it isn't because I haven't seen it. Later this spring I hope to visit and report.

THE OREGON Senate has passed a memorial asking Congress not to let the Tongue Point Center die as part of President Nixon's economy program. I hope Congress and the President agree. From what this taxpayer has seen, he feels his small share of that fraction of \$5,400 a year is the best money he could spend.



## Job Corps 'key' to better future



Happiness is...

It is evident that Betty Long of Puyallup is looking forward to her training program at the Job Corps Center in Oregon. J. Kitty Leach provides her with helpful information at the South King County Multi-Service Center.

By Jean Willy Hoyer  
Betty Long believes Job Corps provides a more solid future for her.  
That's why she's enrolled in a residence training program at the Job Corps center at Tongue Point, near Astoria, Ore. She will study office courses and keyboard for six months, and possibly longer. Studies will be combined with on-the-job experience and recreational opportunities.  
She hopes to become a payroll clerk because, "it's a big field. There are lots of jobs," says the former waitress.  
It's a fairly recent decision for the 21-year-old, because during a career day presentation in junior high school she decided she wanted to be a nurse. Later she spent three summers as a volunteer at Fircrest, resident care center for the mentally retarded at Seattle.  
As she got older, she also entertained ideas of becoming a mom. While in high school, she attended beauty school, then got married.  
She decided not to complete beauty school, al-

though she did graduate from high school. The marriage didn't work.

She found the only opportunities open to her were as a waitress. When she moved to the Puyallup area, she discovered jobs open for waitresses required her to "wear a bikini. I decided that just wasn't it."

She considered entering college, but didn't feel she could study profitably on campuses where demonstrations seemed to be the new order. She wanted to take specialized training, but didn't have the necessary funds to underwrite costs. It is an alternative, she pondered entering military service.

Then she applied to Job Corps for a job. She contacted J. Kitty Leach, Women in Community Service Federal Way and South King County Job Corps program director and support service chairman.

She said there weren't any jobs available, but wondered if I'd be willing to train for a job. She told me all about the Job Corps program. About the people I'd meet, restrictions, living quarters and classes. It's like the military service.

Mrs. Leach interjected, "I'm very blunt when I tell someone about this. If you don't level, some of them leave Job Corps."

After 30 days orientation, Betty will attend school a half day and work a half day. She will reside in a dorm unit with three or four girls on the former coast guard base. She may obtain weekend passes to visit home, go on supervised trips, or take advantage of the recreation programs offered at the center.

Betty will receive her housing, training, medical and dental care and a spending allowance through the federally funded program. In addition, \$80 a month less taxes and social security, will be deposited in a savings account. She also may earn extra money by serving as a staff aide.

"It's not the perfect program, but it has advantages. It's a start," contends Ms. Leach, a "welfare mother" of 12, including "half-children," who has donated 14 years to volunteer services for state agencies.  
Betty's mother, Mrs. W. A. Long of Puyallup, stated, "She is going to get out of it what she puts into it. I really think it's wonderful. Some families can't afford to send their children to college. (Another daughter is studying at college to become a veterinarian.) Betty plans to complete beauty school while at the center along with her other studies."

Before she completes the program in Oregon, Job Corps people will help locate a job and housing for Betty, and counsel her before she relocates.

"It's up to us to follow. We'll stay with her not just for a few months, but forever," related Ms. Leach who reviews her role as that skin to a mother.

Mrs. Leach has enlisted some 80 girls from the Seattle area in the Job Corps program during the past eight months. At the Multi-Service Center, four women assist her as volunteer screeners for female applicants. They refer to the processing for young men, then refer them to the Benton office for full screening.

Mrs. Leach, who has an eighth grade education, believes her most valuable asset in counseling young Job Corps applicants is "common sense." And, Betty Long agrees her manner is effective.

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## Tongue Point Announces Staff Changes

Fred Haglund has been appointed to the position of Assistant Director Center Life counseling and programs at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center. Haglund, who has been a

counselor in Franklin Hall since June, 1971, will implement a comprehensive counseling program and establish objectives, procedures, and a policy for such a program. Residence and Orientation counselors will report to him, and he will conduct periodic evaluations. Haglund has bachelors and masters degrees in education from Linfield College, McMinnville. Replacing Haglund in

Franklin Hall will be Karen Gorton, who has been counselor at Harper Hall. Clifford Campbell, Jr., is the new supervisor of Orientation, coming from the Child Care Services Office in Portland to replace Walt Hill who will work in the Veterans Hospital in Roseburg. Campbell has a bachelors degree from Portland State University and a masters degree from the University of Oregon.

Wynona Barrett, assistant to the Center director for staff recruitment and development, has added the title of coordinator of student affairs to her duties. She will be responsible for student government and graduation rehearsals. Ms. Barrett came to Tongue Point as a residence advisor in April, 1970. She assumed her current post last June.

## Theater Group Performs

# Perceptive Awareness Facilitates Improvisation

What's it like to be a blade of grass?  
What perspective of the world does a third have?  
What's it like to see the sky for the first time?  
Participating in such exercises with "total organic involvement" enables three Tongue Point Corpswomen to develop the sensitivity and awareness essential for improvising on stage.

In helping them respond on the spur of the moment to the theater setting, the Tongue Improvisational Point (TIP) also offers an "uplifting experience" that develops the girls' ability to deal with life from a refreshing perspective, said Jeff McMeans, University of Oregon student teacher who developed TIP 10 weeks ago. The theater group had their first performance at the Tongue Point awards assembly last week.

Keenly Aware  
Rehearsals have focused on building a keen awareness of environment. The Corpawomen have sought to "penetrate the ground, trees, or grass by putting as much of themselves into them as they can," McMeans explained.

But there are no rehearsals in the sense of doing the same content twice. Instead, the girls create and act on the moment, so the situation may be the same, but the content varies.

"After every rehearsal, the girls feel five feet higher than when they came in," McMeans observed. "It's relaxing, rewarding, and refreshing."

The Corpawomen, Mary Clemons, Lithie Ann Jones, and Joanne Muller, have learned that they have more ability than they may have thought at first, he said, explaining: "They can show things to others without using lots of words. They can do things without having to figure them out ahead of time."



Jeff McMeans, Lithie Ann Jones, and Mary Clemons observe flying saucer

"Nothing seems to be boring any more," said Miss Muller. "Now I've found things to fill time with. I never noticed birds on the water, Christmas tree glitter on the grass, rainbows, or rain on my face before."

This 10-year-old Corpawoman from Portland feels she has "opened up" and become more tolerant, more "free-wheeling," more understanding of people.

### Intuitive Experience

McMeans also stressed that the improvisational theater calls for intuition, rather than imagination.

"Imagination is only using the mind, but intuition draws on a person's past experiences, on the whole self," he explained.



Lithie Ann Jones observes others performing

Intuition also encourages a person to think only of now, to concentrate on the moment and not worry where it went or where it is going, he added.

Four types of skills are common:  
First, transformation of objects makes a familiar object out of nothing in space. The players grab into space and form an object with their hands. They work with the object until it can be identified and then they pass it. The next player accepts it and then transforms it into another object. So a box turns into a rope and then a bat, and so on.

"The value for the actor is that it makes her aware of space and things and what she can do with it without words," commented this major in psychology and theater, who plans to go on for further studies after receiving his degree this spring. "We depend too much on words. This exercise is showing, not telling."

Second, transformation of relationships is initially a non-verbal skill in which two players mirror each other. From their mimicking, they begin to develop a relationship as they trade leading. Then they communicate verbally. A third player joins them, taps one on the shoulder, that player exits, and a totally new relationship develops.

Third is "telephone time" in which one member dials the phone, but doesn't know who will answer or how she will answer. One time the girl answering may say, "Hello, Sam's Beauty Salon," and the next time it may be the fire department. From there, the players develop a spontaneous phone conversation.

Fourth is the "group fantastic mechanism," in which all players repeat audibly a rhythm, inside their heads. They repeat it over and over. One goes to the center and demonstrates her rhythm through her body movements. The others join her, bringing their rhythms and movements, which blend into "rhythmic physical and vocal pattern," McMeans described.

McMeans finds that the improvisational theater ties in with his interest in counseling, in that it helps people become more involved in life through self-awareness and self-actualization.



Jeff McMeans dramatizes TIP concepts

Photography by Michael Ziegler



# Second visit to Tongue Point reveals great Job Corps change

By ROBERT B. FRAZIER  
Astoria Daily Astorian

Almost seven years ago, when the Job Corps was brand new, I visited the center operated by the University of Oregon at the abandoned naval base at Tongue Point, three miles east of Astoria. Sympathetic as I was for the concept, I had to conclude that the program left a lot to be desired.

Last week I went back. The changes are vast. The most obvious change is that the original Job Corps Center, operated for young men, has been changed to one operated for young women. The more I snooped around, the more changes I found.

Seven years ago an 18-year-old Negro youth who dropped out of school at the fifth grade was struggling with the "Dick and Jane" kind of primer. "My dog is Spot. Spot barks. Roll over, Spot." That's the very kind of thing that had made him drop out of school seven or eight years before.

THE STAFF MEANT WELL, but the program was so new and raw, a crash program of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society," that the staff wasn't sure what it was supposed to be doing.

Now the staff knows very well. The books are plucked toward the girls in the center. The illustrations are often of black people. Gone is the story of the normal family with husband and wife and 2.4 children and two cars in the garage. In its place are stories that these young girls, mostly black and mostly from the city streets, can relate to.

The program is basically vocational, although reading and math classes are also required. A girl can enroll in a business course (typing, filing, sorting mail), child care, medical skills (nurse's aide, licensed practical nurse), "hospitality" (any thing from a motel maid to a head housekeeper), food services (waitress to dietitian), or electronics.

The courses take from six to 10 months. The hope is that if she finishes the course, the girl will be either employable or able to go on to more sophisticated schooling.

THESE GIRLS, FACE IT, are not the cream of society. Of the 730 girls the center can handle, most dropped out of school long ago. They range in age from 16 to 21, with most of them from 17 to 19. Most are from broken or unhappy homes. About 70 per cent are black, 20 per cent Caucasian and 10 per cent Indian, Chicano or Eskimo.

About half of the girls have children of their own, some of them legitimate. A few are married.

Some can't back it. The first 30 days are the most difficult. These are the days of homesickness, although some girls have no intention of returning to their homes. They have been "view" window on the world, have developed the realization that they can amount to something.

Still around 3 per cent of the girls leave every month. Sometimes it's homesickness. Sometimes it's the pressure of having to get out of bed, clean up her quarters, eat her meals, attend her classes and get into bed, all at designated times. Sometimes it's the weather. Put a girl from Phoenix into a

suburb of Astoria and she's not going to like the dews and damps.

EVERY TWO WEEKS, the girl gets a spending allowance of \$15, which, after taxes, amounts to about \$12.50. An additional \$20 a month is set aside for her. If she stays six months, she collects her accumulated savings upon "termination." If she has a family it must be especially if she has a child to support, \$25 of that \$20 may be sent home, divided by another \$25 from Uncle Sam. In addition, she gets \$10 a year in a clothing allowance, in the form of coupons, most of which are spent in Astoria. Free medical and dental care are included.

This is good business for Astoria, where relations are pretty good. (At first, when the boys were there, Astoria worried about them. It had been, after all, a virtually all-white community. But the big troubles never appeared.) Relations with Seaside, a resort town with a large transient population of young people, are not so good, but are getting better.

Each girl gets a course in the amenities of ordinary living. This includes dress, grooming, table manners, courtship and marriage considerations and birth control information. Still, several girls a year turn up pregnant. Of course, the chances are that none would have become pregnant if they had stayed at home.

LIQUOR IS NOT A real problem. But now and then a girl goes on a bender and is disciplined. Drugs are hardly a problem at all. There is some marijuana, but virtually no hard stuff. On their pay, the girls can't afford it.

If Tongue Point is a place of hope, it is also a place of stark realism. Suppose a high-grade dropout aspires to be a registered nurse. No way. Most are too far behind to get that far in the world. The staff then counsels with her and steers her into more "practical" work. The physical is to help her realize her own potential, but not to give her dreams she cannot live up to. She has already been disappointed and frustrated enough in her life.

Officers at the center boast that some of their girls pass high school equivalency examinations and even go to college, some at the University of Oregon, some at Oregon State, some at Portland State, Clatsop Community College in Astoria works closely with the center.

ANY GIRL CAN DROP out any time, of course, but the program is devilishly clever about that. She has to ask for termination papers in order to get her accumulated savings and her accumulated savings. Then she goes through a series of red tape, getting formal filled out and signatures of approval. Often, as the girl goes from official to official, she changes her mind and decides to stick it out. She is considered graduated when she is deemed employable and ready for further education.

The staff has studied with, as in any primarily vocational program, must be small. Total costs money, about \$5,000 a year for each girl. This seems high. And is the program worth it? Some think not and would like to see it as part of the Naam program of cutting down on social programs that "don't work."

My opinion is that, over the longrun, it is worth it. I'll talk about that in a column tomorrow.

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## VD Education Plan Eyed

Three persons working with venereal disease cases in Clatsop County will work up a proposal for a VD education program that might be offered to the schools.

Dr. Noel Rawls, County health officer, Dennis Fitch, State-UD investigator in Clatsop County, and Bertha Parsons, nurse at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center, were asked Thursday to draw up a program on VD education.

The request came from John McRae, chairman of the Clatsop-Tillamook Council of the Governor's Commission on Youth. Council members have been discussing steps to fight VD in the two counties. Rawls, Fitch and Mrs. Parsons told Council members earlier they thought much could be accomplished by informing young persons about VD, including symptoms and prevention.

McRae, who is curriculum director for Astoria public schools, suggested that once a VD information program was worked up, it might be previewed by parents on local television.

If school boards approved of the information programs, parents then could choose whether their youngsters would receive the information, McRae suggested.

McRae opened the meeting by saying school administrators are "really concerned" about the VD problem, but added they must take feelings of the public into account when dealing with the problem.

"It seems less than desirable for an institution to take over something that is the individual's responsibility," he said. McRae said his prepared remarks were partly in answer to a Daily Astorian editorial that questioned whether Clatsop school officials were concerned enough about VD.

McRae said, "We would like to deal with this problem," but "we don't operate schools in a manner to please us. Hopefully, we serve and react to the community."

Referring to some community furor over the issue of sex education four years ago, Rawls said he wondered if feelings were changing a bit. He noted the recent request of some Gray School parents for curriculum that would cover health, sex and drug matters.

McRae commented that the move by Gray School parents brought some criticism into the Astoria School District office by a few persons who didn't want any sex education in the schools.

He said some were members of the John Birch Society, an organization which has opposed sex education in the schools.

McRae said he had attended a couple of the Society's meetings, thinking initially they simply were concerned about the subject.

But he added that he finally changed his mind. "I'm not sure they're guided very well," he said.

He said some members of the Society quoted sensational sounding statements from Birch Society literature, then alleged school officials plot to find out about parents through their children.

Fitch, Rawls and Beverly Zacher, a member of the Youth Council, said they hoped the schools would take the lead in educating about venereal disease. Mrs. Zacher said for parents it's difficult "to get through to your own children."

McRae noted that members of the Astoria School Board backed away last fall when a health-sex education curriculum was proposed by some teachers in the District.

He said a public meeting would be held May 16 to discuss the subject, as a follow-up to the request of Gray School parents.

In his opening remarks, McRae said VD is avoidable, and criticized society attitudes and laws that tend to encourage "promiscuous sexual activity."

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## On Things Staying 'Just as They Are'

The opposition of some Warrenton junior high pupils to the AMAX aluminum plant, reported this week by Gov. McCall, is another example of the strong and varied opinions about that project.

A decision on the plant should be announced soon.

McCall, talking in Los Angeles Monday, said he'd asked 60 Warrenton youngsters in his office whether they wanted the plant built in their community. He said not one hand went up. He quoted some of the pupils as saying, "We want things just like they are."

A good many other Clatsop residents want things to stay just as they are, too. Apparently others, perhaps as many, think an AMAX installation should come in to give the area an economic shot in the arm. And still other residents have opinions in between "yes" and "no."

One can downgrade the importance of the young Warrentonians' opposition to the AMAX project by saying that they're too young to have to worry about jobs and income. That's true, they are. But their feelings about the area in which they live are important, nonetheless. And it's likely that opposition to the aluminum plant reflects in some cases feelings of parents.

Earlier opinion sampling on AMAX and heavy industry in general showed prevalent feeling that the fresh, unclogged character of Clatsop County not be changed drastically, and substantial feeling that the Clatsop economy needs bolstering and diversifying. Earlier sampling also turned up widespread opinion that an aluminum plant would bring pollution to this area.

It seems that the on-again-off-again plant would be welcomed by Clatsop residents if they could know in advance that it wouldn't change the character of this county, either through pollution or through an increase in population, construction and cars.

That's the way this newspaper has felt about the proposed facility.

This county could use well the economic boost that such an installation would bring, especially now that the Job Corps Center, log exports and river fishing are in jeopardy.

It would strengthen the Clatsop economy, which is so seasonal in forest products, fishing and tourism. It would broaden the tax base that supports public services, and it would spur needed activity in housing, business and virtually every aspect of life here.

But it would not be worth having if it speeded noticeable pollution or if it changed

the character of the county.

This paper feels that pollution-control technology has reached the point where it's possible to build an aluminum plant clean enough to be acceptable to nearly everyone.

How much such a plant, eventually employing 700 persons, would change Clatsop County is almost impossible to say. That is a crucial matter.

In any case, we should know soon whether the metals firm is going to try to build or not. First delivery of electricity under the AMAX-Bonneville Power Administration contract is due in October 1974.

If AMAX is going to accept that current, instead of trying to sell the site and the contract, it must start building this year. And Bonneville officials must know shortly because BPA workers need time to bring power lines to the plant site.

If AMAX says it's going to build, it will be up to them to show that the plant's pollution controls will be acceptable. As to things in this county staying "just like they are" with an aluminum plant, it's doubtful. This newspaper thinks, however, that things as they are could stand some change.

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## Corpswomen Plan Exchange with AHS Classes

Tongue Point Job Corps Center corpswomen and Astoria High School students in Rebecca Hildenbrand's Minority Literature classes will participate in a month-long exchange program beginning Monday.

The project will involve approximately 40 AHS students and 40 corpswomen and is designed along lines similar to a recent Tongue Point-Seaside High School exchange.

The AHS program will involve two classes of about 20 each and two Tongue Point groups of 20 each.

The first exchange session will feature a group of white corpswomen explaining what it's like to be a minority for the first time.

The second week of the program, the AHS students will visit Tongue Point and see and

discuss the film "Black and White Uplight."

In the weeks following that, groups of Black, Chicano and Indian students will visit Astoria High School for general rap sessions.

## Corpswomen Graduate from Tongue Point Tuesday

Corpswoman Juanita Sauseda and Astoria School Sup. Roy Seefberg appeared as the main speakers at a Tongue Point Job Corps Center graduation ceremony Tuesday.

Ms. Sauseda graduated from the health occupations section, while Dorothy Davis, Melba Harris and Yolanda Small were business education section graduates.

Those who graduated from child care classes were Gloria Cole, Betty Gentry, Barbara Shorner and Renee Sullivan. Those in the Sewing, Health and occupations graduates were Louise Bishop, Elizabeth Kooner, Jackie Reardon, Janet Brown, Judy L. Brown, Julia Caldera, Ann Cox, Patricia Collier, Anna Gentry, Pamela Fletcher, Gloria Fortson, Denise Franklin, Tara Bentley, Barbara Hinton, Kelly, Patricia A. Henry, Joyce Lester, Jeanne Linton, Gloria Linton, Page, Corbinian Patterson, Judy Reid, Dorothy Smith and Adele Williams.

Food service graduates were Dorothy Smith, Judy Reid, Adele Williams, and Gwenyth Watts. Food service graduates were Dorothy Smith, Judy Reid, Adele Williams, and Gwenyth Watts.

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## Residence at Tongue Point Explained

The day-to-day operations of a residence will be explained to members of the Tongue Point Job Corps Community Relations Council when they meet tonight in the Center library.

Sara Meyer, senior residence advisor of Bonneville, and her staff will make the presentation explaining the duties of residence advisors and counselors.

The 7:30 p.m. meeting is open to the public.

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## Corpswomen Assist At Headstart Program

Students in the Tongue Point Job Corps Center's Child Care program began working at the Clatskanie-Mayer Headstart Program Tuesday as part of their vocational training.

Four corpswomen will serve as teacher aides for the program each week on a rotational basis.

The arrangement with Clatskanie-Mayer provides the Headstart instructors with more manpower for their program.

It also provides for the job work experience for corpswomen who are in the last phases of their eight-month training program which includes both classroom and on the floor work at the Tongue Point Child Care Center.

The Clatskanie project is the most recent work experience opportunity for Tongue Point's Child Care students.

Similar programs have also been established with the Knappa-Blue Ridge Headstart Program, the Assembly of God Day Care Center, the Eighth Ave. Nursery Day Care Center and the Star of the Sea Kindergarten in Astoria.



Astoria Businessmen React to Story

Express Optimism Over City's Future

Some Astoria businessmen reacted strongly to a story carried by the Daily Astorian this week in which several other businessmen expressed their concerns over various undecided factors that they felt might affect the County's economy.

Compilations generally seemed to center on the issues—the story failed to sound a positive enough note, and it implied that business in Astoria is in a slump, said businessmen like Harry Steinbock, Astoria Mayor and owner of Steinbock's Pharmacy.

However, the main thrust of the story—that there is some concern over undecided factors like the rumored Tongue Point Job Corps Center closure, the commercial fishing ban that's being considered in Salem, a poor crabbing season, the log export situation and the Clatsop Plaines building freeze—wasn't disputed by those interviewed late this week.

Don Johnson, owner of Johnson Motor Co., acknowledged that closure of the Tongue Point Job Corps Center with its some 235 full-time jobs, would have an impact. "But we wouldn't just sit and fold our hands," he said. "We've got to be on the alert. If anyone who might be planning to invest in the area," would start looking at the bank," instead of read the story on Tuesday.

"If the Port closes there's a lot of work to be done," he said, adding that he looks great to us, as has been quite good, and it's from the

businessmen I talk to, business isn't any worse than it was last year and may be a bit better."

Johnson also said that part of the reason his business increased might be because several other dealerships went out of business. "I don't know," he said.

Dick Delphia of Delphia Toyota says his business is "over last year's. If that means anything, and tourism is great for me, obviously."

Delphia acknowledged that the Clatsop Plaines building ban probably won't be solved soon, but said Astorians will be able to start building homes now that the new sewer system is being installed.

The economic outlook overall "might be down somewhat right now, but we're not in a depression by any means. We live in an area that's pretty stable," he said. "It's not like Seattle and the Boeing situation."

On the Tongue Point issue, Delphia said if the Job Corps Center closed several business and industrial operations might be encouraged to locate there, "instead of one agency that's dependent on Federal funding."

"No one expects Astoria to be a boomtown," Steinbock says somewhat angrily. He said he thinks most businesses "in town are good." His business has been up, except for the period it was being picked during a contract dispute with the Retail Clerks Union, Steinbock said. He commented:

"If the Port closes there would be a substantial impact—there's a million dollars being put into this area. But there's a tremendous opportunity for development of Tongue Point."

"We lost the Navy and a lot of people were involved there. And don't forget, Port Stevens had thousands of men there at one time."

Other business came along to replace these losses eventually, Steinbock pointed out, and it can be done again. "We'll fight a little harder. We won't sit back."

Astoria's mayor said the log export situation might "have some effect, but the Port of Astoria's prospects look brighter."

In addition, Steinbock said "the ecology-minded persons might be determined that we get to industry at all, but that's only a small percentage."

After pausing to think about that for a moment, he added, "We're all interested in a good, clean area but we have to have some industry to survive. Each business can't live off each other."

On the Tongue Point issue, he hopes Tongue Point stays, Steinbock said, "but if it doesn't, we must fight for what we need—we can't let this become a stagnant, destitute area."

Bob Uzelac, of Reed and Grimbregt says businessmen on the average are optimistic about the business outlook this year.

If consumers are worried about economic factors in the County, he said, it isn't apparent from their buying habits. Business has been good, he said, "and we expect it to get better. We're ordering now for six months from now. We can't cut down on buying just because we think there might be no

fishing in the river. I'm confident in the next season."

The downtown area, Uzelac said, "looks better now than it did five years ago when I first came here. There are four new bank and savings and loan institutions buildings and many new storefronts."

Bill Ohlmann, who owns Bill's Bookery in Astoria and The Cobles Rack in Warrenton, echoed Uzelac's comments on ordering for the next season.

"I look at Tongue Point as an industry," Ohlmann says—"it rotates dollars around the stores here. But I'm not changing my business plan according to rumors I might hear up and down the streets."

Ohlmann says his business is ahead of last year's. "My increase in January exceeded last January by 20 per cent and we had a large increase in February also," he adds.

Ed Fearey of Ed Fearey Industrial Co. and Ship Service says his insurance business generally is good.

Fearey said he has some concerns "about the shipping end of it," but those concerns have changed to what he described as cautious optimism due to some of the new potential he sees in the activities of the Port of Astoria.

He doesn't hear many complaints from other merchants, he said, adding that his impression is that merchants generally "are holding steady."

Fearey doesn't think the commercial fishing ban will pass the State Legislature and feels that if Tongue Point closes it "wouldn't materially affect us."

Russ Warr, manager of Sears, feels differently about the prospect of a Job Corps closure. "If Tongue Point closes, it'll have a depressing effect on the economy."

"Somebody told me today," he laughed, "that trucks are out at Tongue Point already loading out."

Warr said he's positive in the face of rumors about a closure, just as he feels positive "regarding the economy generally. We don't need to put our tail between our legs."

Sears in Astoria had a "pretty good increase last month," he said, "and last year was the best year we've ever had."

In terms of attracting industry to the county, Warr said, "It's scary when you consider the relative lack of available land to develop industry here."

Overall, the attitudes expressed by these businessmen correspond to one of Ohlmann's comments: "I've been here for 20 years and Astoria has always had economic ups and downs. But it has always recovered nicely."

—Vernice Berg

Let's Help This Clatsop Economy

Not for the first time in history, the economy of Clatsop County is under threatening storm clouds. Leaders in government and business should meet to try to clear away some of those clouds and to protect against the storms that come.

In the current news are reports of attempts in the Legislature to ban gillnet fishing on the Columbia River, of proposals to stop the exporting of logs, of a suggestion to eliminate tourist advertising by the State and of the Administration's desire to do away with the Job Corps program.

In addition, heavy silt and upriver competition are hobbling the Port of Astoria, other trends are eating away at the commercial fishing industry, and the prospects of an aluminum plant being built in Clatsop County appear dim.

A roadblock to construction and economic activity in general is the tightness of Federal funds for land-use planning. Without up-to-date land-use planning, the State of Oregon is holding up any decision on filling the area west of Pier 3 at the port docks and the Federal government may withhold future funds for the county, as examples.

The economy has its bright spots, too.

Tourism seems on the upswing, partly because of the numbers of persons who like to visit the coast and partly because of business efforts to attract them. The Coast Guard has moved its main district radio communications facility to the county and will beef up its helicopter contingent.

Clatsop County's being at the mercy of the state and Federal governments "policies on fishing, logs, the Job Corps, pollution controls, filling, dredging, funding" isn't new. While the economy benefited from the Tongue Point Naval Air Station and the reserve fleet base near Tongue Point, for example, it suffered when those installations were closed out.

Sure, the Clatsop economy depends much on decisions made in Salem and Washington, D.C. But Clatsop residents and their officials should still sit down and figure out what can be done to protect these segments of the economy and to beef them up.

Many of these issues are in the political arena now, so that's where the fight must be fought.

Proposals to ban commercial fishing on the Columbia and to knock out State tourist advertising are before the Legislature in

Salem. The log-export question is in Congress and the manpower-training issue (Job Corps) will be debated in Congress. Acquiring land-use planning money calls for dealing with Federal officials, and getting funds to build sewers on the Clatsop Plains is apparently State and Federal.

Clatsop County's elected representatives are working on these things, but the interest and efforts of the folks back home help a good deal.

Beyond these hold-the-line, emergency threats is the task of figuring out how to strengthen Clatsop's industries—forest products, fishing, tourism, and the others. Preventing a ban on gillnetting or saving the Job Corps Center is a needed put-out-the-fire action. But Clatsop residents and their leaders need to do more than just put out fires.

How can our industries be made stronger, to grow, to employ more persons and to withstand future threats? That is the question.

It's a big job, and it needs many good heads. Officials of the county government, the cities, the port, industry and chambers of commerce should link up in a special task force for economic salvation and betterment.

The problems are before us. They require action.

Program Cuts Expected, But ...

Job Corps to Remain a National Program

Job Corps will remain as a national program, Director John Blake said in a letter to the Astoria Area Chamber of Commerce which arrived today.

However, Blake said there would be financial cuts in the program, though he stressed no decisions have been made about how and where those cuts would be absorbed.

His optimistic forecast for the Job Corps contrasted with a gloomier picture of manpower programs painted earlier this week in Astoria by U.S. Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore.

Packwood said the future for Job Corps centers such as the one at Tongue Point was dim because of the policy trends set by the Nixon Administration.

Packwood also was quoted as saying while in Astoria that some \$22 billion has been spent on manpower programs since 1962 and that "we have almost nothing to show for it."

Speaking on a general level, Packwood also was quoted as saying, "The Nixon Administration is down on OEO programs including manpower training. And I've got to agree that for the quantity of money spent we may not have got our money's worth."

Tongue Point Job Corps officials expressed a degree of surprise at those quoted statements today, which they said contradicted earlier statements Packwood had made.

For example, the officials said Packwood wrote Tongue Point Job Corps Director Ray McDonald Feb. 22:

"Given my general support for the manpower program and the singular success of the Center at Tongue Point, you may be assured that I shall utilize the information you sent to the best of my abilities, that is, pushing for continuance of the Job Corps program at Tongue Point."

Packwood couldn't be reached today to clarify his statements because he was hiking in the Cascade Head area.

A spokesman for the Tongue Point Job Corps Center also questioned where Packwood derived the \$2 billion figure as well as supplied some statistics refuting the thrust of what the senator said.

Job Corps' budget for fiscal year 1972 totaled \$181 million and for 1973 fiscal year budget is pegged at \$121 million, the spokesman explained.

Of the \$181 million, the Tongue Point Job Corps Center's budget was \$3.9 million, he added.

The spokesman also noted that the Port of Astoria transferred out of OEO July 1962 and now is under the Federal Dept. of Labor. "Cuts in the OEO budget would be transferred to the Job Corps," he said.

On the question of accomplishments, the spokesman said the manpower report to the President in March, 1972 termed the Job Corps one of the most successful of all in existence.

She said Job Corps nationally achieved a 72 per cent success rate in job placement for

enrollees who pass through the program including those who don't necessarily graduate.

The Tongue Point Job Corps center has achieved a 73 per cent success rate in job placement during the past several months, she added.

Tongue Point officials indicated they would appreciate clarification of Packwood's positions.

—The payroll generated by the Port is essential to the economy of Astoria and the lower Columbia region. Any curtailment of this activity through failure of the Port's ability to fulfill their destiny will be severely felt because of a small population and a lack of job opportunities.

"The region faces serious problems with rumors of the closure of Tongue Point Job Corps Center and suggested embargoes of log exports," Astoria Mayor Harry Steinbock said.

—The Port of Astoria has the smallest, slowest grain elevator in the Pacific Northwest. Without adequate draft in its turning basin, it will be nearly impossible to maintain its growth," Richard Berger, president of Kerr Grain.

—Wages for Astoria laborers in 1972 totaled \$1.9 million, this year they are expected to drop by some \$900,000.

"The loss of income is due to the lack of depth of water at the Port...Our employers have told us 'shippers don't want their ships sitting in mud.' In our opinion the depths of the berths cannot be maintained until this hump in the turning basin is eliminated," Bob Reiter, president of Longshoremen's Local 50.

—From the viewpoint of the Port Division, the area west of the Port's Pier 3 would be the

most logical location for spoils.

"We believe the advantages of using this site to add to the limited land available for port development in the Lower Columbia area will far outweigh the limited harm to the marine environment which might be attributed to the use of this site," Paul Norris, Oregon Ports Commission.

SALEM (UPI) — Is the legislature an equal part of the executive-judicial-legislative state government? No it is not, Rep. Al Denmore, D-Medford, told the Senate Rules Committee Wednesday.

To correct this inequality, HB1195, which has already passed the House, would amend the constitution to permit the legislature to meet in even-numbered years to consider "only state financial matters."

Denmore said, "I do not believe the legislature is as equal as the other two branches, because we meet every two years for about six months."

"Particularly the matter of finances has been a thorny one for us because of federal law changes which bring additional money requirements down on us," he said.

Denmore said the state lost \$30 million in November, 1971 due to federal law changes "before we were called into special session to meet the crisis."

Under present law only the governor can call the legislature into special session.

Denmore answered the question: What does the rest of the legislature do while the fiscal committees are meeting? He said that both the House speaker and Senate president have indicated standing committees will be operating as interim committees.

While in session, then "these substantive committees will be able to continue on with what they are doing," he said.

Twice the people have rejected proposals to permit the leg-

islature to call itself into session. Denmore said it is a different question and much more capable of being justified to the people."

**Natural Areas**

SALEM (UPI) — A student-backed bill to establish natural area preserves ran into a snafu Wednesday night. The Division of State Lands, State and Land Use Committee hearing revealed support for the concept of natural area preserves but doubts as to whether the bill (HB2232) actually would provide for the preserves.

The bill would authorize the State Land Board to establish natural area preserves for educational and scientific use. It would create a natural preserve advisory committee to begin an inventory of possible natural preserve areas.

William Cox, director of the Division of State Lands, said the bill as it now reads would create management problems for the land board.

SALEM (UPI) — The Senate Wednesday approved a bill that would make it simpler for citizens to buy and sell property.

The bill (SB161), which now goes to the House, would authorize use of a simple deed form and allow attorneys to continue to use the more complex form.

A memorial (SJMS) passed by the Senate urged Congress to establish uniform quality standards for imported filberts. Uniform standards would protect

the \$1 million yearly crop grown in Oregon.

**Simple Deeds**

SALEM (UPI) — The children's rhyme "Finger, fingers, little Weepers" will be completely out of date if a bill introduced in the Senate Wednesday passes.

The bill (SB209), enacted depositories and credit customers privacy protection law.

Adoption — HB2397, allows natural mother of adopted child to initiate custody proceedings only until the child is six years of age.

Ill — HB2097, allows terminal-ill persons to request a halt to medical treatment.

Vehicles — HB1042, prohibits movement of vehicles weighing in excess of three pounds during declared emergency weather condition.

Transportation — HB162, creates interim committee on transportation planning. (Additional Committee of Legal Matters on Page 3D)

**Sewer Bonding**

SALEM (UPI) — The Senate Committee on Economic Development Wednesday approved a bill that would increase the sewer bonding capacity of the Environmental Quality Commission from the present \$10 million to \$200 million. The bill now goes to the Ways and Means Committee.

Another measure cleared by the committee would allow the public utility commissioner to regulate in place air commerce. Amendments to the bill exempt air taxi, charter and fire fighter planes from PUC regulation.

**SALEM (UPI) — Highlights in the Legislature Wednesday:**

The Senate

Passed — SB161, authorizes use of a simple deed form.

Filberts — SJMS, urges Congress to establish uniform standards for imported filberts. Uniform standards would protect

Introduced: Money — SB209, requires finder of goods or money to advertise for owner.

Blood — SB565, requires that blood samples be taken from accident victims over age 12.

Jobs — SJM11, asks Congress to continue Tongue Point Job Corps center at present level and location.

The House

Passed: Handicapped — HB2310, HB-2308, requires entrances to public buildings and buildings used

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Mail Tribune  
(Cir. D 21,852)  
MAR 9 - 1973

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## Lynn Morey Resigns Position as Senior Tongue Point Business Instructor

LYNN MOREY, a staff member at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center in Astoria, has resigned her position as senior instructor in the business education department.

Ms. Morey will leave the center Feb. 28 to work with the Professional Services Consultants, Inc. in Yakima, Wash. She will act as master instructor for the center's three business schools in Washington and also will be involved in its expansion plans there and in Alaska.

Ms. Morey began as an assistant supervisor and pilot teacher for the business department at Tongue Point. She was named department head in 1969 and served the center in that capacity until May, 1971.

After a brief time away from the center, Ms. Morey returned in Aug. 1971, as residence manager, and moved back to her job as senior instructor in business education in Aug. 1972.

Ms. Morey has served as a co-advisor to student government, helped open the Ponderosa Lounge and served as chairwoman of the awards assembly committee for a year. She also has worked on the Miss Tongue Point Pageant and other center projects.

**HAROLD BRODERICK** Hammond, says he has worked for "so many years I'm not used to sitting down" but figures he'll think of something to do—like fishing, hunting, traveling—now that he and his wife are retired.

Broderick and his wife, Alice, sold Harold's corner recently to Jim and Evelyn Dolan of Salem. They had operated the store and service station for some 10 years. All told they've spent 40 years as businesspersons in Hammond.

The Dolans opened Harold's corner Saturday and say they plan to continue to supply gas, oil, groceries, and camping supplies, as well as bait and other fishing supplies.

Mrs. Dolan said her husband was in the insurance business for 21 years but the two decided now was the right time to try something new.

They plan to keep Harold's corner open six days a week for awhile, she said, but will stay open for longer hours, seven days a week, when the fishing gets better and the tourist season starts.

**OLE LILLOESEN**, Portland, has purchased Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises in Astoria, Seaside and The Dalles and is negotiating for several other stores.

Pete Ripplinger, manager of the Astoria store, said he will remain as manager there.

Steve Wolfe is being retained as manager of the Seaside franchise. Wolfe said Lilloesen purchased the three stores from C.I.E. Enterprises, Portland.

Lilloesen grew up in Astoria and received his education at Star of the Sea schools.

**EMMETT JACOBSEN**, Cannon Beach, now is employed after selling the Cannon Beach Lumber Co. to Kenneth Clark, formerly of Vancouver, Wash.

Jacobsen had operated the mill for about 38 years.

Clark, who says his parents owned a small mill in the Portland area, took over the Cannon Beach mill's operation in January.

He has six years of experience in the lumber business but adds that he has been "diddling around with a hammer and lumber ever since I can remember."

Clark and his wife Rosemary live in Cannon Beach with their two children, Wendy, 6, and Matthew, 2.

**ED BOUSQUET** has joined Peter Conovich as a registered representative of the Astoria office of Edward R. Jones & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Bousquet is a graduate in business administration from Oregon State University.

Prior to joining the Astoria stockbrokerage firm he underwent six months of training at Corvallis. He said he qualified as a stockbroker in December after passing examinations required by the National Assn. of Security Dealers and the New York Stock Exchange.

Bousquet said he was in Astoria's proximity to Washington and because that State requires an additional examination of potential stockbrokers. Bousquet said he underwent that test also and is qualified now to operate there.

**BOUSQUET** Stockbroker

Citing what he called a new emphasis "for security people to offer a broader package," Bousquet said he was a State life insurance examination last June. That emphasis, he explained, makes security personnel "investment counselors" now instead of stockbrokers only.

Judy Kiminki Bousquet, who grew up in Astoria, is married to the former Scappoose resident. The couple has two daughters, Kim, 13, and Trudy, 10.

**RUPERTO RUBIO** assumed his duties as the new food services manager at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center this week.

Rubio, an Arizona State University graduate, is now in charge of the center's cafeteria and is senior instructor in its food services vocational education program.

The former Tacoma, Wash., resident last operated the Sky Chef Room at the Seattle-Tacoma Airport. He also has studied at a school for cooks and bakers at Munich, Germany.

Rubio is married and has four children.

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Daily Astorian  
(Cir. D 7,743)

FEB 1 1973  
Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1988

**JEWELL**—Jewell School Supt. Bill Hawks has submitted his resignation effective after the end of this school year, Hawks confirmed today.

Hawks said he doesn't have another job nailed down yet, but added he isn't leaving the small school district post under pressure.

"The situation is cool," Hawks explained. "The situation is not all that grave. We are concerned, not panicky."

The Job Corps center has been getting high marks for its retention rate and other statistical indicators of the center's effectiveness. It is also receiving the support of high level bur-

Some federal employees must, but most apparently don't, ever get entirely used to the possibility of budget cuts in Washington doing away with their programs, and their salary. And at the start of new administrations, existing federal programs always seem more susceptible to those cuts for whatever political purpose the President or Congress may develop.

Tongue Point probably will not be closed, and that is especially very good for Astoria and Clatsop county. It is also very good for Tongue Point where 1800 girls per year can be given a chance to learn occupational skills,

**BOTH FIRST FEDERAL** Savings and Loan Assn. of Clatsop County, Astoria, and Benjamin Franklin Federal Savings and Loan Assn., Seaside, reported increases in loans and deposits in 1972.

Loan and deposit figures were unavailable Tuesday from Equitable Savings and Loan Assn., Astoria.

Astoria's First Federal reported new loans totaling approximately \$2.6 million in 1972, increasing to about \$4.7 million in 1973.

Deposits for 1972 totaled approximately \$13.3 million compared to 1971 figures of just over \$11 million.

Benjamin Franklin didn't release specific figures for savings in either year but reported a \$3 million increase in

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## Want to Help?

Have some time you might want to volunteer for a worthy purpose?

Following is a list of a few of the activities in Clatsop County which need volunteers who have some time and desire to help others but don't have special training:

Loaves and Fishes Luncheon for the elderly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the Astoria Junior High Cafeteria, call Mrs. Bill Williams at 325-3871.

Boy, Cub or Explorer Scouts, adult leaders needed, call Mr. and Mrs. Clare Edwards, 325-7187 or Carl Elwood Wednesdays between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. at 325-5108.

Girl Scouts, call Peggy Kaskala at 325-1594.

Project HELP at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center, tutoring newswomen in math and reading, call Kate Madden at 325-2131.

Columbia Hospital Pink Ladies, helping patients, call Mrs. Ed Luoma, 325-3587.

Clatsop branch of Public Welfare, to provide rides for the elderly and disabled, visiting shut-ins, tutoring children, call Peggy Enlund at 325-2021.

Occupational therapy at Columbia Hospital, helping with therapy for elderly patients, call Edna Ellen Bell at 325-4321.

Helping youngsters in reading in Astoria schools, call John McRae at 325-6441.

Crestview Convalescent Center, visiting and entertaining patients, call 325-1753.

4-H, adult leaders needed, call John Grimes at the Extension Service, 325-7441.

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## Jewell School Head Resigns

Wants to 'Do Other Things in Other Places.'

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1972 compared to 1971 figures. Loans in 1971 totaled about \$1.9 million. It was reported, while 1972 totals reached approximately \$2.7 million.

**NEW RECORDS** in employment, production and income in Oregon during 1972 have sent the U.S. National Bank's Business Barometer index to an unprecedented 135.5, says Dr. Edward W. Reed, senior vice president and bank economist.

A 9.3 per cent increase in overall business activity, 10.6 per cent rise in personal income, an 8.2 per cent increase in cash receipts from farm products and 60,000 new jobs during the past two years have contributed to Oregon's improving economy, says Reed.

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## False economy

Institutions which rely on the public purse for their existence are usually accustomed to the fact that sometimes the pursestrings get yanked shut. Government funding is a precarious business, and often the interest of economy takes priority over the services these institutions offer.

The prospective closure of the Portland Residential Manpower Center, however, is a gross example of false economy. If the center is closed, the government's blind faith in PRMC is a vocational center for young people who have blown most of their chances to become constructive, self-respecting members of society. Before they enrolled in the center, they were dead-enders. They came to PRMC from high schools that couldn't teach them, from the streets, from juvenile courts, from the welfare rolls.

About half of them will leave with access to decent jobs, and even many of those who don't complete the program will leave it with a greater proficiency in the basic and vocational skills they need to find work.

If the center closes, most of the residents have few alternatives. Vocational Village, the Portland School District's manpower training high school, has a long waiting list. The Tongue Point Job Corps Center for women is also overbooked in the budget. Most of the PRMC students lack the tuition to attend community colleges. And unlike PRMC, community colleges cannot provide these young people with room and board.

As an illustration of how little society can expect to save by the center's closure, PRMC officials say it costs approximately \$4,700 per year to put a student through their program, less than half the cost of keeping a youngster in juvenile detention for a year.

At a time when the government is putting millions of dollars into anti-crime programs, what is the sense in cutting a program which stops crime where it starts, and gives us solid citizens instead? At a time when educators are screaming for alternatives to traditional schooling, we should not abandon an alternative that is doing more than his share.

Santa Barbara, Calif.  
News Press  
(Cir. D 4,760)

JAN 22 1973  
Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1988

## 3 Lompoc women

Job Corps trainees

**LOMPOC** — Three young women from this area have been accepted for Job Corps training at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center in Oregon.

**JEAN L. MEGALONG**, a graduate of Cabrillo High School, LaVerne, J. White, a graduate from high school in Billings, Germany, and Delora Sue Snooks, a Santa Ynez High School student, have departed for the center.

The two Lompoc girls are aiming at learning secretarial skills while Miss Snooks looks forward to becoming a licensed vocational nurse.

Lompoc Junior Alpha Club, working through the Rural Manpower Office, is assisting local girls between the ages of 18 and 22 to participate in the federal Job Corps program.

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(Cir. D 7,703)

FEB 8 - 1973

## Tongue Point Lists Retention Rate Equal Opportunity Coordinator

The overall retention rate was 97.1 per cent for Tongue Point Job Corpswomen taking leave at Christmas, reports Gene Norris, Center life director.

The rate includes both government-paid annual leaves and self-paid leaves.

About 84 per cent of the students who opted for government-paid home leave returned to Tongue Point. Norris said 111 students left the center and 107 returned.

Sixty corpswomen took self-paid Christmas vacations. Of those, 59 returned for a retention rate of 98.33 per cent.

**Named Coordinator**

Harriet M. Waddy has been named the civil rights and equal employment opportunity coordinator for the Tongue Point Job Corps Center.

Ms. Waddy, who is Franklin Hall senior resident advisor, replaces Personnel Director Wynona Barrett in the coordinator's position.

The committee was formed to develop policies and procedures to deal effectively with any civil rights or equal employment problems which staff and corpswomen might face at the center or in the community.

**Woman of Month**

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Ms. Arneson is a business education student from Columbia Falls, Mont., and currently heads the student governing body for her residence.

She is also a member of Center-wide student government and is a part-time student at Clatsop College.

Other activities in which Ms. Arneson is involved are serving on the Center's judicial board and acting as teaching assistant in her physical education and General Equivalency Diploma (GED) classes.

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## The Logic and the Need are There

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The Nixon Administration seems bent on phasing out the Job Corps, which was a small pale copy of the old CCC. Only two Job Corps establishments remain in Oregon — one in Portland and one near Astoria. They're to go, if the Nixon budget is adopted.

But Sen. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington harks back to the CCC days, saying, "America has important environmental protection work to be done and thousands of unemployed workers ready and willing to do it." He proposes that the work needing to be done and the people available to do it be combined into a revival of something very like the CCC.

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## TP's Project Help Response Favorable

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Kate Madden, coordinator of community services at Tongue Point, said this week that some half-dozen Astoria-area residents had come out for an orientation session concerning the project.

Under Project Help, Tongue Point officials are asking help from Clatsop residents who would like to tutor corpswomen in reading and math.

It also seeks to have clubs and organizations in the county who need help on certain projects to ask for corpswomen to assist.

Talking to members of the Tongue Point Community Relations Council Tuesday night, Ms. Madden said an exchange of visits with Seaside High School would be pursued, and said some corpswomen might visit one of Astoria High School's modern problems classes this spring.

These youths have had it rough. They come from families whose income is at or below the national poverty level of \$3,800 for a family of four. Many of them come from broken homes. Many of them have children of their own.

Still many of them have dropped out of high school. Others have their high school diplomas but their math levels and their reading levels are on a junior high school or even elementary school level and they can't get a job. Not too long ago we had a student bring her high school diploma to class and ask her teacher to read it to her.

Co-ordinator, Community Services  
Tongue Point Job Corps

## Job Corps Has Quadrennial Case Of Budget Jitters

All that fighting in Washington is having an effect here in Astoria. The Job Corps center involves 1000 local consumers. Not many towns can lose that kind of population and take it in its stride.

Those at the center are concerned but not running scared. Said one staffer, "The situation is not all that grave. We are concerned, not panicky."

The Job Corps center has been getting high marks for its retention rate and other statistical indicators of the center's effectiveness. It is also receiving the support of high level bur-

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Tongue Point Job Corps



# Staff, Corpwomen to Switch Roles

Members of the Tongue Point Job Corps Center staff will trade places with 24 corpwomen Wednesday, when one

of the residences holds a role-playing workshop.

The session is designed to give both corpwomen and staff a fresh perspective on each other's feelings and responsibilities.

The "Switch Day," as TP staff have termed the experiment, will be held in The Village, the Center's largest residence, housing 227 corpwomen.

The role-playing day is the outgrowth of a staff-student workshop held in February during which staff and corpwomen played each other's parts in situational improvisations.

Wednesday, the entire Village staff, plus center director Raymond McDonald, associate director of center life, Gene Norris, resident manager, Mary Barnes, and disciplinary officer, Bill Patterson, will cloak themselves in corpwomen activities, such as going to class, sleeping in the buildings, eating in the cafeteria, making their beds and doing laundry, and emptying trash. The staff will

also be written up for breaking residence and center rules.

The students, on the other hand, will play at being staff members for eight hours. They'll write up dummy disciplinary orders and log outlining the day's activities. They'll also participate in bed-check and other staff functions.

Before the day's activities, the corpwomen playing staff roles will be given a short training session during which major grievances, such as bedcheck, office work, mail, accident handling, disciplinary measures and confidentiality will be taught.

Following the "Switch Day," another workshop will be set aside to discuss the day's events and the various role-playing situations which arose at that time.

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No Depression, No Recession, But...

## Astoria Business is Far from Booming

Astoria businessmen aren't predicting a depression or a recession for Clatsop County's economy. But they're far from predicting a business boom, either.

Their feelings range from pessimism on one hand to optimism on the other and emerge overall as "guarded."

"There are a number of undecided factors that could affect the County's economy drastically but there's no determination on which way those will go at this point. It could be bad financially or it could be good."

Dan Webster of Pacific Power & Light Co. was commenting on the concerns of Astoria businessmen in the wake of rumors that the Tongue Point Job Corps Center will be closed, and on the business picture generally.

There are attempts, for example, to ban gillnet fishing on the Columbia River. Webster says action by the community is needed. There's another hearing on the bill introduced in the State Legislature—coming up, he said, and suggested that people attend the hearing if possible and contact area legislators, indicating opposition to the measure.

Webster also suggested that area residents contact congressmen from Oregon to protest any possibility of a Tongue Point closure.

Then there's the building freeze on Clatsop Plains. He said he isn't altogether certain but he'll wager 100 to 1 that there isn't "one tax base out there to put in a sewer system. So, who's going to pay for it? There aren't enough people out there to do it."

PF&L and other area firms spearheaded a drive to obtain the money needed for the first phase of a County land-use plan, something Webster firmly believes in.

The first phase was financed by businesses, the County and area municipalities. But the second phase, he said, is the pessimistic one and at present, he said, "it's up in the air as to whether the money will be forthcoming from the Federal Government or not."

In the past, Webster explained, "the government has said you local people indicate as much interest, put up some money and get the study started. When the second phase comes in we'll help you."

Now the Federal government can't be counted on for certain to give such help, he added, and that situation doesn't improve the outlook for lifting with

any speed the building ban on the Plains.

"This County is undeveloped in terms of people-to-land ratio, more so than any other part on the mouth of a river of the consequence of the Columbia," he added.

Referring to the concerns of businessmen Webster said he couldn't speak for all but knows there are some who are worried. If all the economic factors that are "up in the air" go bad, Webster said, he feels some of those factors will "turn out okay and some won't."

Roy Hammond, manager of the Astoria Area Chamber of Commerce, is optimistic. He doesn't think the Tongue Point Job Corps Center will be shut down, and on the issue of the fishing ban he thinks better judgment will prevail, he said.

Referring to the American Metals Climax Corp.'s potential aluminum plant site in Warrenton, however, Hammond said "no one seems to need that."

Do Astoria merchants have a gloomy outlook? Hammond says he hasn't heard any "pessimistic-type comments. The future looks good. I haven't detected anything but a normal concern."

Bob Westerberg, owner of Paramount Drug Store, Astoria, says his business is a parlous one from the past several years. However, the prescription part of the business may be a bit higher than normal this year, he said.

"I got stuck with hearts this year, though," he laughed, referring to Valentine's Day sales.

Westerberg thinks generally the "local economy has slowed down," noting that he thinks canneries and fishing "haven't been good and crabs are down. All of these issues have an effect."

He commented that he detects most of an emotional let-down, "among businessmen, and particularly mentioned the log export situation and Tongue Point."

"I'd describe attitudes as guarded—a little negative right now," he said. National business picture looks better than it does in the Astoria area, he said, adding that he looks forward to a good tourist year.

Westerberg says he always has been thankful "that we're not a Boeing town—that a variety of businesses and industry are located here. It takes

all of them to be a bit off before the impact is felt."

Ted Bugas of Bumble Bee Seafoods says "business is about normal for us right now—the canneries are operating full blast" with tuna needs being supplemented with imports.

Extremists, Bugas said, are trying to close off fishing in the Columbia and Bumble Bee and area fishermen are working against legislative bills that would curtail commercial fishing in the river. Similar legislation has been introduced in both Oregon and Washington legislatures.

Bugas said the State Fish Commission indicates that the chinook run is about average for this year while the steelhead run is down. "Crab is very bad," he said, "and it looks like we may have one of the worst seasons ever."

Bugas said he can't say he has detected concern over the economy among area business persons.

He acknowledges there are rumors. However, he discounted them by noting "we've never been a boomtown in the 20 years I've been here."

George Grove, manager of the Port of Astoria, also is more optimistic than pessimistic. He doesn't anticipate passage of the log shipment embargo proposed by Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore.

"If the embargo was approved in its present form," he said, "there would be a serious impact on the Port and the community."

Wholesale introduction he bill because "it is time to stop the wholesale exploitation of our American home-buyers to feed Japan's housing boom."

"He's only looking at one side of the problem. There are other factors in addition to log exports to Japan that have caused the lumber shortage," he said.

If Japan would buy rough lumber in place of logs, though, "that will help solve the problem," Grove commented. Grove doesn't expect a jurisdictional dispute between longshoremen and operating engineers to continue to disrupt the business of the Port.

"We might be able to skirt that issue by using the dry-land operation and by working through the water by using ship's tackle instead of the floating cranes," he explained.

The jurisdictional dispute

housing, the Job Corps program is being screened for all Job Corps program at the Women in Community Service Federal Way Office.

The government sponsored program is open to young adults who have dropped out of school, and are in need of vocational training. It offers free training and living accommodations for periods of six months to two years. Young women from the area train at Tongue Point, Ore., and boys at Columbia Basin in eastern Washington.

Training courses prepare participants for work as clerks and secretaries, nurses aides and licensed practical nurses, electronics assemblers, key-punch operators and heavy duty equipment operators.

In addition to training and

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In Portland

Budget cuts due

By Steve Clark  
Barometer Writer

The effects of federal revenue sharing could well be more burdensome to Portland and Multnomah County than to any municipal government in the state.

Portland, although receiving \$45 million in federal monies over the next six years, will at the same time, face cuts of over \$35 million.

Mayor Neil Goldschmidt has said President Nixon's budget cuts have "whiplashed cities," cutting more funds from programs than allocating new revenue.

Goldschmidt said the city might have some idea on the extent of federal budget cuts by May. Nixon's formula benefits those cities that dislocated thousands in massive urban renewal, while cities, such as Portland, which emphasized neighborhood rehabilitation programs, are shortchanged.

The Model Cities Program, funded \$3.2 million last year, faces a 55 per cent budget cut this year, said Andrew Roberson, acting director.

Officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development said they have only \$6.3 million for Model Cities Programs in five cities.

The limitation to Model Cities is nothing new. Despite the requirement of the Model Cities Act that there shall be citizen participation in the planning and development of programs, Nixon

and past HUD Secretary George Romney, had already limited this participation.

The Portland Residential Manpower Center and Tongue Point Program, are both job training projects for past delinquent or disadvantaged youth. Job Corps cutbacks may force the abandonment of these programs and their services to approximately 1,000 youth.

Summer jobs for poor teenagers, a program having \$1 million in funds last year, will not be federally supported this year. Both the city and county expect money requests from this project sponsor, the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Portland and Multnomah County are forced to either fire or put 147 city and 126 county personnel on the payroll at a cost of nearly \$1 million to the county alone. This dilemma arises as Washington D.C. discontinues the Public Employment Program.

Countywide, \$800,000 in federal cutbacks are expected, but on a state level, even more cuts are apparent.

Vocational Rehabilitation Division funding has been reduced by \$723,000 in this fiscal year. The employment division budget was reduced by \$1.7 million.

A provision of the federal revenue sharing was expected to entitle Oregon to over \$31 million in support of social services. The figure has now been readjusted to \$26.19 million—a reduction of \$4.6 million.

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## 2 manpower training units face closure

By Bill Keller  
Of The Oregonian Staff

Two Oregon manpower training centers serving more than 1,000 young people are proposed for elimination from the U.S. Department of Labor budget for fiscal 1974, Patrick Hickey, director of the Portland Residential Manpower Center (PRMC), told The Oregonian Friday.

Hickey said the closure of PRMC and the Tongue Point Job Corps Center is among the budget-cutting recommendations of Paul Fasser, manpower administrator for the Department of Labor, and Roy Ash, director of the federal Office of Management and Budget.

James A. Wedemeyer, assistant regional manpower administrator for the Northwest, would neither confirm nor deny the report.

Hickey said his project manager, Paul Korda, received the information verbally from Job Corps officials, but that the officials refused to put the proposed cuts in writing.

"All I can say is that the Chicago Residential Manpower has gotten its closure notice and that the residential center funded for Washington, D.C., will not be opened," Wedemeyer said. "Those are the only two clear facts."

He said other cuts are "under consideration," but that Hickey's report is "unconfirmed."

Hickey said he was told Ash and Fasser are asking for the elimination of all 11 residential manpower centers in the country. Job Corps centers for women at Tongue Point and Jersey City, N.J., and nine conservation centers.

All they're willing to put in writing is that the Job Corps budget has been cut from \$184 million to \$121 million, and that various cuts are under consideration," Hickey said.

PRMC has 300 residential students and 89 staff members. The Tongue Point center has 720 enrollees and 235 full-time employees.

Hickey estimated closure of the two centers would save the federal government about \$4 million.

Nationwide, the number of trainees served would drop from 54,000 to 18,000, he said.

"If the proposed cuts are made, we will have to send our women to Los Angeles, Albuquerque or Excelsior Springs, Mo.," Hickey said. "There will be no women's job training centers left in the Northwest."

Ray McDonald, director of the Tongue Point center, said he has received no information of upcoming budget cuts.

According to Hickey, cities and states would be asked after the cuts to include manpower programs in their use of federal revenue sharing funds.

Meanwhile, protests of the proposed cuts came from PRMC students and from the Portland Women in Community Service, a coalition of women's civic groups.

The women's group issued a statement warning the cuts would drastically reduce training available for women and the young disadvantaged.

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Job corps remains, but program cut

ASTORIA, Ore. (AP) — The national program director of the Job Corps has told the Astoria Chamber of Commerce the Job Corps will remain as a national program, but that funds for it may be cut.

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Job corps remains



## Report Shows UO 'Big Business'

# University Payroll Largest in County

776 Prepared by the UO News Bureau

The University of Oregon, in terms of economic importance to the Eugene-Springfield community, is a "big business." Its annual payroll is the largest in Lane County and also is a significant item among the payrolls in Clatsop County through the Tongue Point Job Corps Center.

The University's payroll for 1972-73 is estimated at \$32,904,629. This is for a work force that consists of 2,308 faculty (880 full-time, 327 part-time, and 1,101 graduate teaching assistants), 1,344 civil service employees, and 1,486 students. The total payroll includes \$2,350,000 for 245 faculty, civil service, and student employees at Tongue Point Job Corps Center in Clatsop County.

Expenditures generated by the University during this year, both direct and indirect, will total an estimated \$78 million.

### UO Plant Valued at \$89,000,000

Value of the University's physical plant (buildings, equipment, and more than 250 acres of land) is estimated at \$89,000,000. At today's replacement prices, the evaluation would be more than double that amount.

The University does not own its plant entirely. As of this year, outstanding bonds on the dormitories, housing, and the Erb Memorial Union total \$2,660,000. This debt is being retired over a period of years through student building fees and earnings from housing and auxiliary activities.

The value of the University's endowment in 1972-73 is \$3,927,225.

Estimate is that, in its various operations during 1972-73, the University will spend approximately \$55 million.

### Operational Expenditures

The operation expenditures include those for general educational purposes (instruction, libraries, operation of physical plant); for related enterprises such as dormitories; for specialized research, which obtains its funds primarily from federal and other non-state sources; for construction; for payment of bond interest and principal; for student aid and student loan funds; and for agency and affiliated independent bodies.

W. N. McLaughlin, University Director of Business Affairs, reports the total operational expenditures for 1971-72, as compared to the expenditures for 1970-71:

	1971-72	1970-71
For general educational purposes	\$25,382,665	\$26,407,441
For special research & extension services	14,626,500	12,931,203
For auxiliary activities & related enterprises	7,409,095	7,868,090
For new building construction*	2,091,783	2,701,517
For bond interest & principal	193,756	75,000
For student aid	3,040,048	2,491,553
For agency & affiliated independent bodies	687,062	1,420,098
For student loans**	887,860	775,607
Totals	\$54,518,715	\$54,870,809

\* New construction in 1971-72 includes Science III, utility tunnels, and rehabilitation of electrical and plumbing facilities. The \$2,950,000 Administrative Services building was started during the summer of 1972, as was the \$3,395,000 addition to the Erb Memorial Union.

During 1972, a joint effort of the City of Eugene, Lane County, the Southern Pacific Transportation Co., and the University of Oregon made possible construction of the railroad underpass connecting the University of Eugene and the University of Oregon to the foot-

path to the North Bank park area and Astoria Student. As of this sum, student loans expended from federal aid total \$1,244,705.

(Continued on page 7)

So far, during the current fiscal year (July 1, 1972, through November 1, 1972) the University has received a total of \$5,102,439 for research and instructional purposes from non-state sources.

### Loan Funds Total \$6 Million

The University's loan funds, which enable many students to remain in Eugene and continue their education at the University, totaled \$6,235,372 at the close of business June 30, 1972. Most of these funds, the major portion of which are from the National Defense Student Loan Fund (NDEA), are in circulation.

Of the \$5,614,095 in NDEA funds, all but \$38,012 are currently loaned to students.

A total of 9,477 students received loans through the University during the 1971-72 academic year. From the regular University loan fund, a total of 7,684 short-term loans were made, plus 51 long-term loans. Loans made from NDEA funds totaled 1,742.

Of the total of the University's income during the current year, the state has funded the institution with \$15,789,753. Student tuition and fees add \$8,001,000 and recovery of indirect costs account for an additional \$1,995,622.

### Development Fund Gifts Aid UO Programs

The University of Oregon Development Fund, an independent, non-profit corporation founded in 1957, provides individuals, corporations, and foundations with an opportunity to further support the educational programs of the University.

Gifts to the Development Fund in 1971-72 totaled \$629,000. Total Development Fund assets on June 30, 1972, amounted to \$2,450,022.

Proceeds from the Development Fund investments, plus unrestricted gifts from many friends of the University, contribute significantly to educational excellence and the economy of the Eugene-Springfield community and the State of Oregon.

The University of Oregon, with a population of students, faculty, and staff totaling more than 19,000 (more than the population of the seventh largest city in Oregon), makes a strong economic impact on the state and particularly on the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area. Because it attracts many fine artists and outstanding speakers, the University serves as a cultural center for the community. The Music School, with its magnificent new organ and fine concerts, the University Theatre, the Dance Department, the Museum of Art, the Library, and the Museum of Natural History all contribute to the community's cultural enrichment.

## The Real Disadvantage Isn't All Economic

# Job Corps Center Teaches Skills and Self Worth

Job Corps centers teach enrollees skills to qualify for jobs. But more importantly, center workers try to help carpenters and carpentermen to realize they are unique individuals.

"Once they realize they are someone special and that someone cares about them, perhaps for the first time in their lives, they can succeed and they do," explained Ray McDonald, director of the

In a speech Friday to the Astoria Area Chamber of Commerce, McDonald described the value of Job Corps centers in both humanistic terms and in practical terms.

"I can look at the centers both ways. I've been a businessman most of my life," McDonald said.

For example, he said it costs roughly \$150,000 to keep a single person on welfare for most of that person's life. By contrast, it

costs roughly \$5,000 annually to provide a person with training at a Job Corps center.

"The Job Corps is a practical program aimed at breaking the welfare cycle," he claimed.

"It's cheaper to spend money this way and break the cycle than to pay out money for a new generation of welfare recipients."

McDonald also noted that a recent report to President Nixon showed that the Job Corps program was among the nation's most successful social programs.

"We are involved with about 25,000 persons each year and about 50 per cent make it," he said.

McDonald became associated with the Jobs Corps program in 1960 at the Excelsior Springs Center. Later he assumed the directorship of the Madera Indian Training Center in Fresno, California, before coming to Astoria in January, 1972.

He brought to Job Corps a background in industrial personnel management, labor law and industrial engineering practices.

McDonald's experience in Job Corps work has taught him one thing.

"Congress describes disadvantaged persons by income, but the real disadvantage is that it is harder to define in chaotic home situations," he said. "In the seven years I have been in the Job Corps, I've never met a carpenter from a tightly knit, happy family situation."

"That's really what we're doing, picking up the pieces left from broken homes," McDonald added.

Miracles happen at Job Corps centers, he continued. Among the Job Corps' success stories is a new heavyweight boxing champion Foreman who enrolled at a center in Washington.

Foreman wasn't an immediate success. In fact, McDonald said Foreman regularly missed classes and generally functioned with a great lack of motivation.

That all changed, McDonald said, when a counselor pulled Foreman out of bed

one morning and shoved him in the direction of the gym where young George showed immediate signs of greatness and responded with flourishing enthusiasm.

"Not all our success stories are that glamorous," he injected, "but each one is special in its own way."

McDonald, after putting to rest rumors that the Tongue Point Job Corps Center was going to shut down, did predict that someday public schools might take over the role now handled by the centers.

"If homes keep breaking up in this country at the rate they are now, I'm sure schools will turn

to some residential program out of necessity to get the kids out of that kind of home life," he explained.

The statistics he quoted gave graphic emphasis to his point. McDonald said 790,000 high school students in the United States drop out of school annually. Some 8,000 students dropped out in Seattle alone.

He also stressed that Job Corps centers weren't set up specifically for minority groups, which he said were no more disadvantaged than other low income persons.

McDonald said blacks predominate in Job Corps centers because their leaders

have recognized the potential of the program while whites generally have steered clear of it.

He indicated, however, that the Tongue Point Job Corps Center population would be changed this coming July because of a new policy regionalizing Job Corps center enrollees.

And, McDonald refuted the repeated claim that Job Corps women bring up Clatsop County's venereal disease rate. He said statistics are misleading because all corp-

women are checked while not everyone in the community is. —Gary Conkling

FEB 2 • 1973

## Ex-Tongue Point Woman To Speak at Graduation

TONGUE POINT — Lydia Aguayo, a former Tongue Point Job Corpswoman now attending the University of Oregon, will be the speaker for graduation ceremonies Monday at the Tongue Point Center.

Some 30 corpwomen will receive their graduation certificates at 4 p.m. that day in Burns Memorial Theatre.

Ms. Aguayo, 19, completed

her work at Tongue Point in August. She enrolled as a full-time student at the UO in September through a program for Chicanos called SESAMEX. Her cumulative grade point average at the Eugene school is 3.5. In addition to attending school Ms. Aguayo works in the SESAMEX office.

The Long Beach, Calif., native was a business education student at Tongue Point.

FEB 5 • 1973

## Area Briefs

**Leaves and Fishes**—The Board of the Astoria Leaves and Fishes will meet tonight at 8 p.m. in the Methodist Church, at 10th and Franklin in Astoria.

**Tolonen Appointed**—Bruce Tolonen has been appointed to the science department at Gresham High School. The Astoria High School graduate attended Mt. Hood Community College and Oregon State University. He completed his student teaching at Centennial High School last fall. His parents are long-time residents of Astoria and Leona Tolonen, who now live in Gresham.

**Marine Pvt. Ralph E. Tesham** of 4709 47th and Cedar, Astoria, Ore., graduated from basic training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego.

**Marine Pvt. Steven A. Merriman**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orval O. Bishop of Star Route, Clatskanie, Ore., graduated from basic training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego.

**Marine Pvt. Harry E. Gibson**, son of Mr. Glenn F. Gibson of Route 2, Clatskanie, Ore., graduated from basic training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island, S.C.

**Community Relations**—The Tongue Point Community Relations Council will meet Tuesday night, starting at 7:30 o'clock in the east basement of Franklin Hall. The main topic will be dormitory life, with reports from corpwomen in the dorms. Signs at the Center will mark the way to Franklin Hall.

**Hospital Admissions**—Columbia Hospital—Mrs. Louise Shirley, 3885 Duane, Astoria; Ray Robinson, 155 Flavel, Astoria; Mrs. Clarence Edwards, Rt. 2, Box 147, Astoria; Mrs. Perry Andrews, Warrenton. Columbia Memorial Unit—Evel Koster, Seaside; Charles L. Fritz, Seaside; Mrs. Oakley Ray, Gearhart; Mrs. Guy E. Verley, Clatskanie; Mrs. Fred Hinz, Seaside; Mrs. Lilly Foulger, Crestview Nursing Center, Astoria.

**House Fire**—A davenport fire in an apartment at 531 Alder Ave., Astoria, Sunday resulted in extensive smoke damage both in the basement and on the upper floors, Astoria Firemen reported today. The fire apparently started in the davenport in the basement when hot coals from the chimney fell from an opening above the davenport, fire reports said. No injuries were reported.

**Commission Meets**—The City of Warrenton Commission meets tonight, 7:30 o'clock at City Hall.

FEB 1 1973

## Manpower training projects imperiled by budget slash

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — Federal officials are reported to be recommending that two Oregon manpower training centers be eliminated from the U.S. Department of Labor's fiscal 1974 budget.

Patrick Hickey, director of the Portland Residential Manpower Center, says the proposal would eliminate funding for the PRMC and the Tongue Point Job Corps Center at Astoria.

"The two training centers serve more than 1,300 young people," Hickey said the cutbacks

were part of the budget-cutting recommendations of Paul Fasser, manpower administrator for the Department of Labor, and Roy Ash, director of the federal Office of Management and Budget.

He said the report was neither confirmed nor denied by James A. Wehmer, assistant regional manpower administrator for the Northwest.

"All I can tell you," Wehmer said, "is that the Chicago Residential Manpower has gotten its closure notice and that the residential center funded for Washington, D.C., will not

be opened.

"Those are the only two clear facts," he said.

"All they're willing to put in writing," Hickey said, "is that the Job Corps budget has been cut from \$184 million to \$121 million and that various cuts are under consideration."

Hickey said his project manager, Paul Krois, received the proposed closure information verbally from Job Corps officials but that the officials refused to put the statement in writing.

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1968

## Whole new life offered by Job Corps

Annette Woodruff will begin a new life at the Job Corps Center at Tongue Point, Ore.

At the center, Miss Woodruff will be provided living quarters, clothing, allowance, spending money and a stipend will be made every two weeks for an account to be utilized upon graduation.

The first 10 days will be filled with orientation and getting acquainted with the center and the rules. Basic education is offered and entails from eight to 10 weeks. High school may be finished during this time for those who have not completed high school requirements.

Vocational training courses are offered for a period of six to 24 months. The length of training depends on the course selected.

Career in health service offered are nursing aide, ened vocational nurse, phar- at therapy aid, be technician. Other fields offered are clerical such as PRX typist, stenographer, or typist, secretary, clerk typist, stenographer, or typist, punch operator and vocational training in cosmetology, barber, culinary arts, power sewing, college programs and occupational therapy aide.

Recreation in the way of movies, dances, shopping to just enjoying companionships of others is available

to the students at the Job Corps Center.

The training center teaches more than just a trade. Miss Woodruff will be able to learn to style her hair, sew new clothes, wear shopping techniques, cooking, house-keeping and child care.

Job Corps offers a new life for the people from 16 to 21 who are trying to find themselves.

The corps needs young men and women who are out of school, out of work and looking for an answer.

For additional information concerning the Job Corps call WIT 24330 or visit the WICS (Women in Community Service) office at 44851 N. Cedar Ave., Lancaster.



NEW LIFE PLANNED—Annette Woodruff, left, takes oath for the Job Corps from Mrs. John Dermody, Miss Wood-

ruff leaves for Tongue Point, Ore., where she will participate in one many vocational training courses offered.



## Tongue Point May Lose 1974 Manpower Money

PORTLAND—Federal officials reportedly are recommending that two Oregon manpower training centers—the Portland Residential Manpower Training Center and the Tongue Point Job Corps Center—be eliminated from the Dept. of Labor's fiscal 1974 budget.

However, U.S. Rep. Wendell Wyatt, R-Ore., called the reports rumors at this time.

Reached in Portland this morning, Wyatt said he talked with Federal Manpower officials in Washington, D.C. on Friday who denied the two centers would be closed.

However, I don't have any real confidence that the closure reports don't have basis in fact," Wyatt said.

He said he would continue to contact Washington, D.C. in an effort to determine whether the Tongue Point and Portland centers were included on a phase-out list.

"I want a list and a timetable. I find out that the Tongue Point Center is competing with a Texas center, for instance, I will work to make sure the Tongue Point center isn't closed first," he pledged.

Reports that the two centers would close first surfaced late last week when Patrick Hickey, director of the Portland center, said the new Federal budget proposals would eliminate funding for the PRMC and Tongue Point.

The two training centers serve more than 1,000 persons. Hickey said the cutbacks were part of the budget-cutting recommendation of Paul Fasser, manpower administrator for the Department of Labor and Ray Ash, director of the Federal office of management and budget.

However, James A. Wehmer, assistant regional manpower administrator for the Northwest, called the reports "strictly rumors."

He said the rumors might have arisen as a result of talk about making Job Corps a local program like most other manpower programs. Such a move, he said, would be in line with a Nixon Administration effort to decentralize control of manpower programs.

"All I can tell you," Wehmer said, "is that the Chicago Residential Manpower Center has gotten its closure notice and that the residential center funded for Washington, D.C. will not be opened."

"These are the only two clear facts," he added.

"All they are willing to put in writing," Hickey said, "is that the Job Corps budget has been cut from \$184 million to \$152 million and that various cuts are under consideration."

Hickey said his project manager, Paul Kros, received the proposed closure information verbally from Job Corps officials but that the officials refused to put the statement in writing.

Ray McDonald, director of the Tongue Point center, said he hasn't been told of upcoming budget cuts affecting the Tongue Point center.

"As far as I know the Tongue Point Center is not one of those established as definitely to be closed," he said.

PRMC has 300 residential students and 89 staff members while the Tongue Point Center has 730 enrollees and 235 full-time employees.

If the two centers are closed, Hickey estimated the Federal government would save about \$4 million.

"If the proposed cuts are made," Hickey said, "we will have to send our women to Los Angeles, Albuquerque or Escondido Springs, Mo. There will be no women's job training centers left in the Northwest."

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## Tongue Point Fills Positions

Jim Miller, John Johnson and Roberto Rubio are filling Tongue Point vacancies in recreation, G.E.D., and food services respectively.

Miller, a 1972 graduate of the University of Oregon, recently completed his internship at the Job Corps Center. He will coordinate the recreation life skills program.

Johnson, who has a bachelors degree from Nebraska State University, is a masters degree from the University of Nebraska, was formerly a principal of a Klamath, Ida, high school. He has served as superintendent of schools in Nebraska, Alaska, and Oregon.

Rubio, formerly of Tacoma, Wash., is the new food services manager at Tongue Point. This

Arizona State University graduate is in charge of the cafeteria and is senior instructor in the food services vocational education.

Miller, who operated the Sky Chef Room at the Seattle airport, studied at the Munich Cooks and Bakers School in Germany.

Pasco, Washington  
Tri-City Herald  
(Cir. D 26,670)

FEB 1 8 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Manpower training centers elimination proposal reported

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — Federal officials are reported to be recommending that two Oregon manpower training centers be eliminated from the U.S. Department of Labor's fiscal 1974 budget.

Patrick Hickey, director of the Portland Residential Manpower Center, says the proposals would eliminate funding for the PRMC and the Tongue Point Job Corps Center at Astoria.

The two training centers serve more than 1,000 young people.

Hickey said the cutbacks were part of the budget-cutting recommendation of Paul Fasser, manpower administrator for the Department of Labor and Ray Ash, director of the federal office of management and budget.

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"If the proposed cuts are made," Hickey said, "we will have to send our women to Los Angeles, Albuquerque or Escondido Springs, Mo. There will be no women's job training centers left in the Northwest."

If the cuts are made, Hickey said cities and states would be asked to use federal revenue sharing funds to operate the manpower programs.

Oregon Journal  
Portland, Oregon  
(Cir. D 129,696)

FEB 1 8 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Manpower Centers May Close

Job Corps residential manpower centers in Portland and at Tongue Point near Astoria may be closed because of a one-third cut in U.S. Department of Labor funding.

"No official word has come to us, but we expect to be told any day that our center will have to close by July," said Patrick Hickey, director of the Portland Residential Manpower Center at SW 11th Ave. and Salmon St.

Centers in Chicago and Washington, D.C., already have been told to start phasing out, Hickey added.

"OUR BUDGET CUT is from \$184 million to \$152 million and the only way to face it is to close the two centers," Hickey said.

Job Corps students have been joined by a volunteer group, Women in Community Service, in an attempt to save the manpower center.

WICS, a national organization of 1.5 million women, has recruited students for the Job Corps centers since 1964.

"OUR REGIONAL director informed us that the center is due to close. We got the word Tuesday and we have been getting in touch with congressmen and other organizations in efforts to get help to keep it open," said Mrs. Minnie Belle Johnson, president, Portland WICS.

"It is important to keep the centers open. We don't want to see these young people go back to poverty and onto welfare."

"THIS IS their chance to be assured of jobs in the future," Mrs. Johnson said.

The Portland RMC houses 140 women and 150 men between 16 and 21. The average age of students is 17.3 years.

Residents of the Portland Center are recruited from the Portland metropolitan area. Tongue Point students are recruited from other states. Three other centers in Oregon will remain open, Hickey said.

DAILY ASTORIAN  
ASTORIA, OREGON

FEB 1 8 1973

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

## Wyatt Urges Nixon to Keep Tongue Point Center Open

PORTLAND—U.S. Rep. Wendell Wyatt, R-Ore., sent telegrams today to President Nixon and three other Federal government officials urging them not to close the Tongue Point Job Corps center or the Portland Residential Manpower Center.

Wyatt, reached in Portland, said the telegrams went to Ray Ash, the new director of the office of management and budget, Fred Malek, Ash's deputy, and Peter Brennan, secretary of labor.

The wires stressed the accomplishments of the two manpower centers, their excellent results in working with people and the economic damage to the region if they were abruptly closed, Wyatt said.

He also said he asked the Federal officials to withhold any decision on closure until he returns to Washington, D.C., for personal discussions.

He expects to return Friday.

Wyatt's action came in response to rumors the Tongue Point and Portland centers would close under Federal fund cutbacks proposed in President Nixon's budget.

"I have been reassured again that no decision on cuts has been made yet," Wyatt said. "I have great hopes that the status quo can be maintained, at least for the time being."

"It's just not feasible to close these centers in favor of centers in other regions when there is a lack of Federal facilities in Oregon right now."

Astoria, Oregon  
Daily Astorian  
(Cir. D 7,703)

FEB 1 8 1973

## A Blunder

776

The story this week that the slotted bulkheads in dams had succeeded in killing more fish than they were designed to save sounds like a colossal governmental blunder.

An official of the National Marine Fisheries Service said the political pressure to save the fish from nitrogen disease was so great that the Army Corps of Engineers rushed ahead with the bulkheads even though the devices hadn't been tested enough. The bulkheads were aimed at cutting down the bubbling of water at the dams and, thus, the nitrogen that was killing migrating fish.

There was lots of pressure to do something, including urgent statements from Gov. McCall and others. But that is insufficient to explain why the Corps of Engineers rushed the project with inadequate preparation.

Reports last weekend said the government would save \$4 million a year if it shut down the Portland Residential Manpower Center and the Tongue Point Job Corps Center. The apparently hasty attempt to reduce nitrogen at the dams cost \$12 million and was a failure.